The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,473—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lin[es].

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12| Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.|

Price per Copy........................As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, on SATURDAY, the 29th March 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 31st March 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd April 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

[illegible]EAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[illegible]clusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
[illegible]	260	220	80
[illegible]aid	280	240	90
[illegible]	400	300	120
[illegible]ut	425	320	125
[illegible]	450	330	130
[illegible]	500	340	140
[illegible]	500	340	140
[illegible]	500	340	140
[illegible]	500	340	140
[illegible]	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

[illegible]n under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above [illegible] half fare.

[illegible]ers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON [illegible] CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. [illegible] Luggage will be charged for, at rates which can be [illegible] the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible]A, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

[illegible]A, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.

MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus via Port Said	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port S	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome up-standing horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 760.

A Bay Australian Gelding. 6 years, 15-1 high, a free mover, carries a good head, is a capital hack, and perfectly quite to ride, has also been broken to single and double harness. Rs. 750.

A Brown Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-2 high, a good weight carrier, good tempered and quiet under saddle. Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, goes in harness, has been ridden by a lady, and as a Parade horse for over two years. Rs. 450.

A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, quiet to ride and a good saddle horse. Rs. 400.

A pair of Grey Ponies, 13 hands, a perfect match and thoroughly broken and quiet in harness. Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, a good harness horse. Rs. 300.

A Bay Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, will make a good Brougham or Dog cart horse. Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st March.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard.	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April 1879.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay. The accommodation is so magnificent that it is considered royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a Castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated and silver ware, oil paintings, &c., &c., at No. 56 Hornby Row.

On SATURDAY, the 5th April at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 56 Hornby Row, the household furniture &c., of W. B. Fellows Esquire, proceeding to England. The same consists of rich plated and silver ware and the blackwood, carved furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, wardrobe presses, sofas, couches, chest of Drawers, camp cots, teapoy towel horse, lamps, pictures, oilpaintings, carpets &c., &c.

Also a perfectly new double cased gold watch by McCabe.

The above will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Large Collection of General Fancy Goods in variety at Apollo Street, on the 1st floor of the Sassoon Building.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed by Mr B. J. Stone, travelling representative of Messrs Silber and Fleming to sell by Public Auction the remaining goods being unable to finish on Thursday will be sold again THIS DAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY next, the 29th and 31st instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m. precisely. The attendance of Gentlemen is respectfully requested.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY. SALE OF SHARES.

On FRIDAY the 4th proximo, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar at 2 p.m., by order of Goolabchund Kessowji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Munmohundass Narotumdass.

2 shares Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, No. 3328-622.

2 ,, Mofussil Company, Limited, No. 1142-2846.

2 ,, Nursey S. and W. Co. Limited, No. 1804-880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1879.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER,

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[T]he scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, on the morning of the 27th, a CHINESE CANARY. The finder will be REWARDED on returning it at 5, Hummum Street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by experienced NURSE, just left present situation, with children and lady going to England. Female Workshop, Grant Road, Byculla.

WANTED, a European or East Indian as SUPERINTENDENT of the S. P. C. K. Press, Madras. Salary, according to qualifications, not exceeding Rs. 250. Apply to Rev. C. E. KENNET, Madras.

WANTED by an Eurasian employment in any of the Mercantile Firms as Clerk, Accountant or out-door work. Prepared to deposit a reasonable amount of security in cash if required. Has testimonials. Apply B.B., care of this office.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER, Re. 1-8.—Soup à la Russe, Pattie de Foies Gras, Pigeons, Green Peas, Saddle Mutton, Roast Fowl and Ham, Curry, Apple Charlott, Orange Custard, Coffee.

A LADY wishes to UNDERTAKE the CARE and EDUCATION of 3 or 4 YOUNG CHILDREN. She is just giving up to their parents a family of six children who have been with her seven years. Address H. F. G., Gardener's Library, Whinchcomb Street, Cheltenham.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL.—UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE. BILLIARDS AND MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—Champagne Cider, just received, a fresh supply, Quarts and Pints. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a NEW SHIGRAM and good AUSTRALIAN HORSE. A BARGAIN. Apply to A. B., care of this office.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO Dealers and Private Families.—For Sale, a small consignment of superior HAMS, at 10 annas per lb. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE and Co., Forbes Street.

SADDLERY JUST ARRIVED.—A Case, the property of an Officer who has left India on sick certificate, containing 2 Saddles complete with Bridles, &c., &c., of very superior quality, by Andrews, of Oxford, to be sold cheap. WM. WATSON and Co., Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo St.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the late CHARLES CURREY, Esquire, of No. 38 Treaunter Road, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and formerly Secretary to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, who died on the 11th September 1878, has been GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS MATHEW, Esquire. ALL CREDITORS or persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said late Charles Currey, Esquire, are required to send in particulars of their CLAIMS IN WRITING to Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER, Solicitors, to the said Administrator, at their office in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the said late Charles Currey, Esquire, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 28th day of March 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

C. W. L. JACKSON..........................Official Liquidator.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR INVITES TENDERS TO LET upon LEASE the MILL premises of the above Company with the use of the Machinery, &c., for a period of 4 months.

No Tender will be received later than the 3rd of April next.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender. A draft of the proposed lease can be seen, and full particulars obtained, at the Office, of the Official Liquidator in the High Court Building.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has directed a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to whether the wages due to the workpeople and employés of the above Company previous to the winding-up of the above Company should be paid in full by the Official Liquidator at once and in priority to the other Creditors of the said Company, and that such meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1879, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Official Liquidator in the High Court, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Company are requested to attend.—Dated this 28th day of March 1879.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

Early in April in Demy 8vo., Cloth Rs. 7-8; Interleaved, Rs. 8.8,

THE SEA-CUSTOMS LAW, 1878, AND TARIFF ACT.

WITH NOTES AND APPENDICES.

BY W. H. GRIMLEY, B.A., LL B., C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

CONTENTS.

Part I.—The Customs Act, with Notes.

Part II.—(1) Rules issued under the Act by the Government of Bengal and the Board of Revenue.

(2) A List of Ports in India.

(3) Specimens of Bills-of-entry, Bills-of-lading, Shipping-bills, Manifests, Bonds, and other documents referred to in the Act.

(4) Table of Port-dues. (5) Wharf Rules.

(6) A Collection of miscellaneous information, Orders, and Rulings, including a Comparative Table of the Weights, Measures, and Money of the principal countries trading with India; and a Table of the Stamp-duties chargeable on Custom-house documents.

Part III—(1) The Tariff Act, with the Schedules revised and supplemented by information collected from the latest orders of Government.

(2) An Alphabetical List of Articles of Import and Export, showing whether they are dutiable or free, and the denomination under which they are to be entered in the Custom-house documents.

Index to Customs Act, Appendices, etc.

CALCUTTA.—THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,
BOMBAY.—THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
ACTON on the Reproductive Organs	7	8
AGNEW'S Surgery, vol. I	22	8
ANDERSON'S Lectures on Clinical Medicine	11	4
AITKEN'S Outlines of the Science and Practice of Medicine	7	12
ARNOTT'S Cancer, its Varieties, their Histology and Diagnoses	3	8
BEASLEY'S Book of Prescriptions, containing more than 3,000	4	4
,, Druggists' General Receipt Book	4	4
BOWMAN'S Introduction to Practical Chemistry, including Analysis	4	4
BRUNTON'S Tables of Materia Medica	6	12
BRYANT'S Practice of Surgery, 2 vols, 672 illustrations	15	12
BUCHANAN'S Forces which carry on the Circulation of the Blood	3	4
BULL'S Hints to Mothers	1	12
,, Maternal Management of Children	1	12
CHAVASSE'S Advice to a Mother	1	12
,, ,, Wife	1	12
,, Counsel to a Mother	1	12
,, Aphorisms	1	12
CARPENTER'S Principles of Human Physiology	20	0
CAZEAUX'S Treatise on Midwifery	18	12
CHURCHILL on the Diseases of Children	7	12
COOKE'S Tablets of Anatomy	9	8
,, Physiology	6	4
DRUITT'S Surgeons' Vade Mecum	8	12
DICTIONARY of Hygiene and Public Health, by A. W. Blyth	17	8
ELLIS' Practical Manual of the Diseases of Children	4	12
ERICHSEN'S Science and Art of Surgery, 2 vols	22	8
,, On Concussion of the Spine	6	12
,, Hospitalism and the Causes of Death after Operations and Surgical Injuries	3	4
ESMARCH'S Surgeon's Handbook on the Treatment of Wounded in War	17	12
FAMILY Physician, a Manual of Domestic Medicine	13	4
FAYRER'S Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	12	8
,, European Child-Life in Bengal	1	0
FERGUSSON'S System of Practical Surgery	13	12
FOSTER'S Text Book of Physiology	13	4
,, & LANGLEY'S Elementary Practical Physiology	3	12
FLINT on Phthisis	10	0
FOX'S Sanitary Examinations of Water, Air and Food	7	12
GAMGEE'S Treatment of Fractures of the Limbs	6	12
GARROD'S Materia Medica and Therapeutics	7	12
GOODEVE'S Hints for the General Management of Children in India	3	8
GRAHAM'S Modern Domestic Medicine	7	8
GRAY'S Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical	17	8
GREEN'S Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	6	12
HAYDEN'S Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta	15	12
HEATH'S Minor Surgery and Bandaging	3	8
HEWSON'S The Use of Earth in Surgery	7	12
HOBLYN'S Dictionary of Medical Terms	7	12
HOOPER'S Physicians' Vade-Mecum	7	12
HOFFMAN'S Manual of Chemical Analysis	8	4
HOLMES' Surgery, its Principles and Practice	18	12
HULL AND MAIR'S European in India and Medical Guide	6	0
KENNEDY'S Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseases	2	8
JONES & SIEVEKING'S Manual of Pathological Anatomy	10	0
LISHMAN On System of Midwifery	13	4
LIVEING On Elephantiasis, Gracoram or True Leprosy	3	0
,, Hand Book on the Diagnosis of Skin Diseases	3	0
,, The Treatment of Skin Diseases	2	4
MACNAMARA'S Diseases of Bone	3	4
,, of the Eye	7	12
,, History of Asiatic Cholera	6	12
MACLAGEN'S Germ Theory of the Phenomena of Disease	6	12
MACKENZIE'S Diphtheria, its nature and treatment	3	4
MADDEN'S Principal Health—Resorts of Europe and Africa	4	12
MEDICAL HINTS for the Districts	3	8
MEADOW'S Prescribers' Companion	2	4
MOORE'S Health in the Tropics, applied to Europeans in India	5	12
MURCHISON'S Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice and Abdominal Dropsy	13	4
NORTON'S Text Book of Operative Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy, 88 coloured plates drawn from Nature	33	0
PAVY'S Treatise on Food and Dietetics	9	8
PEET'S Principles and Practice of Medicine	5	0
PIFFARD'S Elementary Treatise on Diseases of the Skin	10	0
PHARMACEUTICAL Latin Grammar, by A. J. Cooley	3	12
PLAYFAIR'S Science and Practice of Midwifery, 2 vols	17	8
PRACTITIONER, vols. 20 and 21.....each	6	12
RANSOME on Stethometry	6	12
REYNOLD'S System of Medicine, vol. 5, Local Diseases *(completing the Work)*	15	12
RINGER'S Hand Book of Therapeutics	9	8
ROBERTS' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	13	12
,, Practice of Midwifery	4	8
ROYLE'S Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9	8
SMITH'S Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children	5	8
SQUIRE'S Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	6	12
SURGEONS' Pocket Book, an essay on the best treatment of wounded in war, by Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter	4	12
SWAIN'S Surgical Emergencies	4	4
TANNER'S Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	9	8
,, Index of Diseases	6	12
TAIT'S Essay on Hospital Mortality	3	12
TAYLOR'S Manual of Medical Jurisprudence	8	12
THUDICHUM'S Manual of Chemical Physiology	4	12
TOMES' System of Dental Surgery	9	12
,, Manual of ,, Anatomy	6	12
WAGSTAFFE'S Students' Guide to Human Osteology		12
WARD'S Outlines of Human Osteology	3	8
WARING'S Bazaar Medicines	3	4
WEBB'S Pathologia Indica on the Anatomy of Indian Diseases *(Half bound)*	20	0
WELLS' Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye	15	12
WILLIAMS' Influence of Climate in Pulmonary Consumption	3	12
WILSON'S Dictionary of Hygiene and Sanitary Science	6	12
WOODMAN'S Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	22	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.
Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce:

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
of every description and of the finest brands from

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE

WITH DISTRIBUTOR, AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED,

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit it can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation..........Rs. 150 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap..........Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining.......... ,, 160 0

Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling.......... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS AND BRACES.

CASH PRICES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES have just been opened. Our large and varied stock now offers Capital selection.

KNOT SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
Small Sailors' Knot, rich corded silk, black, and all the new plain and fancy colors	each	2	8
Figured Satin do.	,,	2	8
New Shape Medium Sailor's Knot, rich plain silk and all the new colors	,,	3	0
Large sized Sailor's Knot as above	,,	3	8
The "Four-in-Hand" Scarf, a long made scarf, will tie in knot or bow, rich plain satin or corded silk	,,	3	8
Do. Do. in black and dark blue grounds with neat figured designs	,,	3	0

PIN SCARFS.

		Rs. a.
Medium size, washing material, Oxford cloth, colored linen, marcellas and French cambric	,,	1 0 1 4 1 12 2 0
The "Guards," small pin scarf, in rich plain and fancy corded silk	,,	3 8
The "Excelsior," large pin scarf, in black satin and corded silk, all the new plain and fancy colors	,,	3 8
Do. Do. neat striped silk, spots, horse shoe and other designs, on black and dark grounds	,,	3 8

SHIRT COLLARS.

All three-fold. Manufactured from the Best Irish Linen,

		Rs.	a.
The "Shakspere"	per doz.	6	8
The "Pall Mall"	,,	6	8
The "West End"	,,	6	8
The "Harvard"	,,	6	8
The "Military," a special mess collar	,,	6	8
The "Olympic," tie attached	,,	7	0
The "West End"	,,	7	0
False Cuffs, for the use of travellers or those wearing flannel shirts	,,	12	0

UNMADE SCARFS

		Rs. a.
The "Windsor," washing twill silk, indigo and black with white spots	each ,,	1 18 2 2
The New Hurlingham and Ascot Checks, blue and white black and white and fancy twilled washing silk	,,	2 8
Plain Corded Silk, black and all the new colors now worn	,,	3 8
Neat Fancy Stripes on black and dark grounds	,,	3 8
Extra Long Scarf, to tie in knot &c., rich plain colors, best corded silk	,,	4 8
Fancy Spots, horse shoe and other designs on black and dark blue ground	,,	4 8

BLACK SILK FOLDED TIES.

		Rs. a.
Best Black Ducape Silk	,,	1 0 1 8 1 12
Do. Do. extra wide for mess	,,	2 0 2 4
Plain colors, all the new shades	,, ,,	1 4 1 8
White Dress Ties, all widths	,,	0 8
Do Do. made Bows, to fit round the neck or fasten on the collar stud	,,	1 0
French Cambric Washing Ties in great variety	,,	1 8

BRACES.

		Rs.	a.
Guyot's celebrated plain white or fancy stripes, the most comfortable brace made for Indian wear	pair	2	0
The "Cantab," very strong, made of the best vulcanized web	,,	2	8
Extra Long Cantab	,,	3	8
Scarlet Berlin, electro gilt buckles and leather ends	,,	3	8
The United Service, best bridle leather, strong brass buckles, for rough wear	,,	3	8
Cricketing or Boating Belts, best drab web, gilt fastenings	each	2	8
Bridle Leather Belts, very strong	,,	2	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

DUFAUL & CIE., CHATEAU DE PIERRY. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, opposite the Custom House, beg to invite the attention of their constituents and the Public to the above celebrated Wine, of which they have just received a fresh consignment direct from Epernay.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Pts. Cash. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	,,	28 8	,,	16 0
Chateau de Pierry	,,	29 12	,,	17 4
Ay Mousseaux, Superior	,,	32 8	,,	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	,,	39 8	,,	22 0
Vin de Cabinet (extra dry)	,,	44 0	,,	...
Vin de Reserve	,,	49 0	,,	...

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE VAST ASSEMBLY OF PATRONS WHO HAVE VISITED THIS MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

is, that they have never witnessed such a GRAND and MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE in any part of the world, and as our stay this season in Bombay will necessarily be short requiring us to produce our novelties in rapid succession, we respectfully invite you all to come and see our Grand Change of Programme, consisting of the most DARING, VARIED, EXCITING, MARVELLOUS and CLASSIC SCENES in the ARENA ever produced in India.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 29.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.
ALL THE GREAT STARS.
ALL THE PREMIER ARTISTES, EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, SKATERS, CLOWNS,
HIGHLY EDUCATED HORSES,
And the
IRREPRESSIBLE BARNEY.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF THE NEW ENTREE,
STAR AND WALTZ,
IN FULL AMERICAN FLAG COSTUME.

FIRST TIME OF THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE,
By
WILLIAM and PAUL GREGORY,
CHAMPION GYMNASTS OF THE UNIVERSE.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF THE GREAT AIREC,
KING OF THE AIR.

FIRST TIME OF THE INTERLUDE COMIQUE,
THE FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE'S FIRST LESSONS IN THE RIDING ACADEMY.

FIRST TIME OF THE BEAUTIFUL PAS DE DEUX,
By
MR. JAMES LEE AND LA PETITE ADELE.

FIRST TIME OF THE SIDE-SPLITTING PANTOMIME AND BALLET,
ENTITLED,
THE ROLLICKING ROMPS,
or
"THE DAYS WE WENT TO SCHOOL."

Produced under the immediate direction of MISS LAURINA GREGORY. Characters by ten Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

By particular request, the GREAT GREGORY FAMILY will appear in their unique and magnificent DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT. The Gregorys have had the honour of appearing and receiving the plaudits of nearly all the crowned heads and dignitaries of Europe and the millions in the United States of America in this talented and classic performance.

THE PEERLESS ADELE,
The Public's Favorite, nightly recalled with rapturous applause.

THE ROYAL WESTERN SKATERS,
MR. JOHN SIMPSON
and
MISS MINNIE RUSSELL,
will appear this evening in pleasing and exciting scenes on Plympton Roller Skates.

HERR MAX SCHUMANN,
GERMANY'S GREATEST HORSEMAN,
will introduce some of his high-caste Arabs which have only received a few weeks' tuition, shewing the Bombay public the power man possesses in training that noble animal, THE HORSE.

YOUNG DAN CASTELLO GREGORY,
surnamed the
OCTOMIRACULOUS,
OR
THE EIGHTH WONDER,
will appear for this evening in his thrilling, wonderful, and talented act on the Single Trapese, diving from the ceiling of the amphitheatre into a net.

THIS AFTERNOON,
SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY.

Special Terms are made for the admission of Schools on this occasion, and all Teachers are requested to intimate their purpose of attending in time, so as to facilitate the arrangements for their Pupils.

Mr. Wilson himself, assisted by competent Ushers, will superintend the personal comfort of all families attending the Afternoon and Evening Entertainments.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A HOLIDAY.
ALL WORK AND NO PLAY,
MAKES JACK A DULL BOY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

There will be given a Grand Entertainment to which all Orphan Children, the inmates of Charitable Institutions, and the Wives and Children of all Soldiers in Garrison will be admitted FREE of CHARGE irrespective of Creed or Colour.

We trust all those in charge of Orphan Schools and Charitable Institutions will take advantage of this invitation and bring those in their charge and give them a hearty treat. Head Masters and Staff admitted free to take charge of the children.

Head Masters are requested to address a note to the Manager stating the number in their charge likely to attend the performance.

IT IS OUR MISSION SO FAR AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE WORLD HAPPIER FOR OUR LIVING IN IT.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. John Wilson respectfully informs the residents of Bombay and the vicinity that he has purchased at an immense outlay of capital

THE GREATEST NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITIES OF THE AGE.
THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS AND MOUNTAINS.
THE WILD WOMAN OF THE "FOREST."
THE "WHAT IS IT" (IN BABY SHAPE).
THE LARGEST EVER CAPTURED.

These wonderful curiosities can be seen at the Circus.

ADMISSION—FOUR ANNAS.

All Schools visiting the Circus will be ADMITTED FREE to the

MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES,
in which there is much to study and to learn.

An early visit is necessary as they are shortly to be shipped to

P. T. BARNUM,
THE GREAT AMERICAN SHOWMAN,

TO BE LET, a Commodious BUNGALOW at Parell, lately occupied by Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, and previously by D. E. Gostling, Esq., C. E. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WITH regard to the Tenders calling for buildings at Butchers' Island and for ordinary and petty repairs to Barracks and Public Buildings in charge of the Bombay Defences Division, it is hereby notified that NO TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

W. H. HAYDON, Capt., R E,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE LARCOM, Esquire, late Political Resident at Joonjeera, are requested to notify the same to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Fort.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or possessing CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late JACOB SUTTON, Engine Driver G. I. P Railway, Bhusawul, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1879, after which no claims will be entertained.

HENRY S. FERGUSON,
For the Executors of the above Estate.

Bhusawul, 26th March 1879.

FOR SALE,
FIRST CLASS HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

1 First Class Boat-Shaped Phaeton for single horse.
1 Ditto for pair or single horse.
1 Light Office Brougham.
1 Iron Grey Horse, very quiet, under 7 years, strong, broken for harness or saddle.
1 White do. do.

For further particulars apply to

THACKER & Co., (LIMITED),
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

Now Ready, Price Rs. 7. Post free Rs. 7-4.

LAYS OF IND;

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

NEW Illustrated Edition, with several new Lays, and some additional Illustrations. Handsomely bound cloth gilt.

THACKER & Co., (LIMITED),
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 Tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each size, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th March 1879.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 83 of 1878.

SHAIK AHMED MAKBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in New Cassa Street, outside the Fort..........Plaintiff.

vs.

MICHAEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, lately residing at Grant Road, and MARIA THERESIN DE LIMA E SOUZA, widow, and HENRICA JOANA DE LIMA E SOUZA, JOSEPH DE LIMA E SOUZA, MATHILDA DE LIMA E SOUZA, EUGINA DE LIMA E SOUZA, THEODORE DE LIMA E SOUZA, EDWARD JOSEPH DE LIMA E SOUZA, MARIA THERIZA DE LIMA E SOUZA, TREPHUNA DE LIMA E SOUZA, all infants, daughters and sons and next of kin of the late Joseph de Lima e Souza, by their guardian *ad litem* the said Maria Theresin de Lima e Souza, respectively residing at the Grant Road aforesaid, outside the Fort..........Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of March 1878, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the first Defendant in his personal character and the other Defendants as widow, daughters, and sons and next of kin of the late Joseph de Lima e Souza, do pay to the Plaintiff, on or before the 26th day of September 1878, the sum of Rupees twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, annas thirteen and pie one for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees five hundred and forty-one and annas ten for costs, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rupees twenty-two thousand from the date thereof until payment, and in default of the said Defendants paying to the Plaintiff the said amount of principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned; that is to say:—All that piece of Foras land or vacant ground with the buildings standing thereon, situate at DeLisle Road, near Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, and abutting on the west side of DeLisle Road, containing by admeasurement six thousand and five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the DeLisle Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Rachel de Souza and Beatriz de Souza, on the north by the house of Tookaram Bapoojee, Foras Tank and the vacant ground of Tejpall Khetsey, and on the south by the vacant ground of Pranjewan Armoopdass, which said piece of vacant ground is numbered 41 in the Foras Land Commissioners' map and assessment book, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 298, then in the occupation of Michael de Lima e Souza and Joseph de Lima e Souza, situate within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. The annual revenue payable to Government is Rs. 1-7-7, and whereas default has been made by the said Defendants in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of, full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the Plaintiff; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the Plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of February 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and CONROY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DISPLAY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AT THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

SUPERIORITY of work, beauty of stitch, regularity of tension in braiding work, &c. will be shown in work to all visitors.

Machines of all descriptions with their respective reduced prices for sale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] MES MADDEN & CO.,

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents, or to PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full must accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates* of *Freight* (valuables and Jewellery excepted):—

From BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees* [illegible] per cubic foot.

From BOMBAY to LONDON, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* [illegible] *Eight* per cubic foot.

[illegible] of contents and value must accompany Packages.

[illegible] Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold.

Address, for fuller information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS:
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

AGENTS FOR RIDGEWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London.
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London.
CURTISS & SONS..........Portsmouth
DICKESON & STEWART..........London

BANKERS:
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH MARCH 1879.

WE have frequently had occasion of late to comment upon inaccuracies in Reuter's telegrams, but yesterday's closing messages from London and New York, as first issued, contained a number of errors quite inexcusable in a service pretending to any degree of correctness. Business in Cotton this morning was materially disturbed by the mistakes and a very general desire was expressed in favour of the establishment of an independent service. It could be easily organised, and should Reuter continue to show no signs of amendment, it is not unlikely the idea may take a definite form.

Consols in London yesterday closed at 97, a recovery of ⅛, French Rentes unaltered at 114¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper unchanged at 74 for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and a-half.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening exhibits a further increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 50 5-16 to 51¼ per cent., the Reserve having increased by £300,000 and Bullion by £500,000, whilst Discounts are unchanged

Private telegrams from London, we understand, report Oriental Bank shares as having recovered from £18 to £20 per share.

In the General Produce Markets there is no movement reported, with the one exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-warehouse. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market remains firm and we hear through private sources that producers are rather more difficult to deal with but no very marked improvement in prices can yet be quoted. Cotton in Liverpool closed strong, the day's sales being 15,000 bales, while 3,000 bales had been added to the previous day's sales, for business done after official hours. Surats were in good demand at advanced rates, the transactions being estimated at 1,000 bales. As regards both spot quotations and arrivals, Reuter's figures are so transposed and mixed up that it is impossible to accept them as in any way reliable, but from private sources we learn that Americans were 1-16d. to ⅛d. higher on the spot and 1-16d. to arrive, and Surats 1-16d. per lb. higher, both on the spot and to arrive, although by no means in such active demand as Reuter would have us suppose.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands as having advanced from 10 3-16 to 10⅜ cents, June shipment from 10·75 to 10·78 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	6,000	11,000	7,000	1,000
Six days' do. ...	46,000	47,000	58,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,088,000	...	3,867,000	3,705,000

BAR SILVER, according to Reuter, was quoted in London yesterday at 50 1-16d. per oz., but we hear from private sources that sales to the extent of about £150,000 were made by the German Government at 50¼, after which the price receded to 50d. Shipments to this port are advised by yesterday's Southampton steamer to the extent of £90,000.

In another column we publish a telegram which came to hand this afternoon respecting the proposed loan for India. Had the message been worded with the avowed object of obscuring the exact nature of the proposal it could not well have been more indefinite. So far as we can gather, however, it amounts to this, that either in the hope of the German supply being gradually exhausted and Exchange afterwards recovering of itself, or under the impression that the departmental Committee now sitting may discover a way out of the Silver difficulty, Government are preparing to borrow sufficient in England to enable them by restricting the amount of their Council drawings, to maintain a certain average level for the rupee. What that level may be is to a certain extent guess-work, but we should say 1s. 7d. is probably the figure in view, and this may possibly be obtained by diminishing the drawings for the year to the extent of 3 or 4 millions sterling. The advisability of the policy is quite another thing. If there is no other object in view than merely putting off the evil day, we do not think there can be any doubt that it is a serious mistake to go on adding to the Gold debt of the country, and at the same time giving the German Government a chance of obtaining a comparatively high price for their surplus stock of Silver. If on the other hand it has been resolved to face the whole question and some definite movement is behind the temporary measure now proposed the result may not be altogether unfavourable. To begin with, however, there is no gainsaying the fact that any diminution in Council drafts means a proportionate increase in the amount of silver which the German Government will be able to realise, at prices which will be guided by the demand for remittance to this side.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened this morning at the top closing rates of yesterday with if anything a hardening tendency. During the day, however, a slightly easier feeling was for a time apparent, buyers seemed more disposed to do business and a partial reaction looked not unlikely. In the afternoon the receipt of the telegram abovementioned again altered the tenor of the market which closes with a somewhat unsettled feeling, some banks being willing buyers, others free sellers, at current rates. This reflects fairly well the different views entertained as to the action of Government and its probable result, some people believing in an advance, others apparently, in a decline, or at all events that we have about reached the top. To our own thinking the influences previously at work would eventually have pushed up the value of the rupee beyond its present level, irrespective of Government action, and we therefore look for a continuance of the late upward movement strengthened for a time by the proposed loan. Afterwards Government may possibly prevent a decline below 1s. 7d., or whatever their idea may be, but it does not follow therefore that we should see anything above that figure during the slack season, on the contrary we should expect a reaction on the first signs of a diminution of our export trade.

In addition now to the increased demand which may accrue from the more active business doing here, we hear it stated that we may look for an active season in China which may necessitate Silver returning to instead of coming from that quarter. These probable movements, however, always come to the surface when the market has already taken a favourable turn. The position practically has not changed very much, except in the one point of Government action, since the rupee stood at 1s. 6 13-16d., and then we heard of nothing but when we should reach 1s. 6d. We were then too low and might from pure panic have gone lower. It is not at all unlikely now that we may see rates pushed too high.

Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅜d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7⅜d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅜d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·08	,,

In Gold we have heard of no purchases for export, on the contrary some of the Banks are sellers at the reduced rate of Rs. 19-8 per tola.

On Calcutta rates remain the same, viz. par for demand, 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was dull in the morning, but the news from Home in the afternoon had a strengthening effect, the belief in some quarters being that Government may now reduce the amount of the proposed rupee loan. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92¼ to ½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½.

The SHARE MARKET remains quiet but pretty steady. Bank of Bombays now stand at Rs. 662½, a recovery of ½ per cent. Colaba Land and Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 per share higher respectively. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys and Morarjee Goculdass, but Manockjee Petits are Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON.—The stronger advices from Liverpool, but more especially the erratic character of Reuter's quotations, caused quite an excitement this morning, and sellers for a time were asking an advance of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per candy. As buyers declined to do business on this basis, a somewhat quieter feeling supervened and we close at a rise of only Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy on yesterday's rates. The receipts yesterday were moderate, 5,0[illegible] bales, but we shall probably go on increasing. Closing prices are :—

Good Ginned Broach, April......... Rs. 2[illegible]5 per Candy.
Do, Omra, ,, ... [illegible] ,,
F. G. F. do ,, ... [illegible] ,,
G. F. do ,, ... [illegible] ,,

SEEDS continue firm and in active request.

FREIGHTS are dull and by steamer for Liverpool we now quote 23s. 9d. per ton both for ready and forward shipment. By sail 20s. to 22s. 6d. ready, 25s. all April loading. For the Mediterranean ports 30s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue firm and a fair business is doing from the bazaar at if anything hardening rates, in the leading kinds of Grey and Bleached Clothes.

COALS are steadier with a slightly better demand, but rates remain unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.a.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	3 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.a.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a.*	740
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.a.*	65
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a.*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a.*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	680
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a.*	340
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all		400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a.*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a.*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a.*	640
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	850
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	540
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	1,125 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a.*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a.*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	920
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	5 625
Neriad S. and W. Co	400	1,000	all	—	1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a.*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a.*	580
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	650
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	520
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. a.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. a.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto *	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	550
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	460
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Darwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	790
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	430
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. DAGO, 1,239 tons, Captain G. B. Haddock, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE S.S. KRISHNA, 198 tons, Captain E. B. S. Powell, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE S. S. HESLEDON, 975 tons, Captain E. G. Perism, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ROCKHURST, 1,399 tons, Captain McIntyre, will sail to-day for Calcutta with 28,000 maunds salt and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain F. Cotton, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. BYCULLA, 1,164 tons, Captain W. R. Mauson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th March, via Calicut, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, sailed yesterday for Australia, with the Mail and general cargo. She carried the following passengers :—For King George's Sound, Mr. W. Macpherson ; For Adelaide, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cain. For Sydney, Mr. W. Farr, Mr. W. Barker and Mr. and Miss Cooper. For Colombo, Mr. P. N. Jeejeebhoy. For Melbourne, two gentlemen and a lady and three children, Captain and Mrs L. F. Jamieson and child, two Misses Wightman, Mrs. Wilson Bell, Miss Bromley, Mr. A. W. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pollock, Mr. Livingstone, Mrs. Callon and Child and Mr. Badhams and three children.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Byculla (s)	Manson	Calcutta, Mar 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Dago (s)	Haddock	Pondicherry.
	Hesledon (s)	Periam	Liverpool.
	Siam (s)	Hector	Australia.
	Krishna (s)	Powell	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, Cotton, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Rockhurst, McIntyre, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Eros, to Liverpool.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
25	Michael Angelo	Batavia.
	Peveril of the Peak	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
25	Indus (s)	Calcutta.
	Kaisar-i-Hind	Southampton.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Indus, from Madras, to Calcutta—Mr H A Martyn and servant, Mr River Thompson and servant, Mr C R Kurnander and servant, Mr E A Reeves.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—14 bales printing papers, The *Bombay Gazette*.
Greenock—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Benledi s—5 cases genoa, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Alnwick Castle s— 6 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 80 cases champagne, and 5 cases provision, Forbes and Co.
Centurian—11,270 bars iron, Joseph Soares.
William Burkitt s—2 cases glassware and 2 casks lamps, Bhanjee Veerjee ; 50 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 3 cases colord paper, The *Times of India*; 60 packages hardware, Mahomedally Habutbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—56 cases champagne, F P Sanquet and Co ; 19 bundles bottle corks, A C Dady and Co ; 8 cases champagne, Finlay, Scott and Co : 15 cases vermouth, Manockjee Jumsetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—80 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrygur ; 19 cases claret, Manockjee Jumsetjee.
Australia s—35 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff, 1,998 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Hurjewan Mohundass ; 104 bales cotton, Crishnajee Rungjee ; 101 bales cotton, Goculdass Tooliseedass.
Raphael, 100 bales rags and 1 bale hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Alnwick Castle s—73 bales cotton, Hurjewan Mahundass ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clandon s—35 bales wool, Mowjee Walljee ; 46 bales cotton, Vullubdass Moolijee ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Hurjewan Mohundass ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; Jewandass Premjee ; 2 bales wool, Movrjee Valljee ; 10 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 65 cwts ginger, Haree Bhanjee ; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Salisbury s—100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 43 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Branksome Hall s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Cella s—2,400 cwts bone, Edward Bates and Co.
Knight Companion, 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—218 cwts coiryarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 2 bales hides Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 37 cwts horns, Kassum Noormahamed.
Nepal s—1,000½ cwts cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 156 packages ginger, 52 bags coffee and 23 cases cardamoms, P and O S N Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Earl Granville—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Star s—114 cwts coffee and 120 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co 500 cwts linseed and 35 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund ; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 102 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co.
Eclipse s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 350 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eclipse s—216 casks cocoanut oil and 6,624 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 679 cwts linseed, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 3,800½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bundles hides, U Tennent and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Cathay s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Lumley Castle s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—1 bales silk, B and A Hormusjee ; 11½ cwts cloves, and 33½ cwts cassia, Hajee Ally Bevany.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—100 bales cotton, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co ; 56 bales twist, Tejpall Jamnadass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—31 bales twist, Jairam Damjee ; 10 bales twist, A Alliance S and W Co ; 60 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—33 cwts khishmish, Datardina Mowjee ; 49 cwts kishmish, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy ; 8 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 53 cwts sandlewood, Allana Murujee ; 44½ cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein ; 10 cases P feathers, Cassum Khakey Nanjee ; 75 cwts fishmaws, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 4½ cwts fishmaws 6¾ cwts harkfins 48 cwts sandlewood and 5 cases P feathers, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 38 bales twists Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 100 bales twist, [illegible] D Sassoon ; 64 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, Forbes and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, [illegible] Palatee ; 65 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 49 b[illegible]ales twist Hajee [illegible] Noor Mahomed 168 bales cotton, and 15½ cwts sandle wood [illegible] gogal and 4½ cwts spices, Curr[illegible]imbhoy Ebram ; 65 chests [illegible] D. Sassoon ½ chest opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

[illegible] SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—8 chests opium, Moolchund Dulid[illegible]und 9½ chests opium, Roopnath Juggonath [illegible] opium, Joharemull Sameermull 19 chests opium, [illegible] 23 chests opium, Maneckjall Choonilall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·900
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	384.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the property and credits of Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Bhajeewala, deceased—Adurjee Jamsetjee Bhajeewala, applicant—Shamrao P vs Ardeshir Jamsetjee Bhajeewala, Caveator—Nanu and H-

In the property and credits of Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Bhajeewala, deceased—Ardeshir Jamsetjee Bhajeewala, applicant—Nanu and H vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Bhajeewala Caveator—Shamrao P.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In Person—Mariambebee vs Abdoola bin Peer Buksh and others—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
426-78—In person (a pauper) Hurrichund Dashrath vs Jotiram Vithoba—H Bicknell.
50-79—Prescot and W—Hunmuntram Petty vs The Chartered Bank of I, A and C—Craigie, L and O.
51-79—Jefferson and P—Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy vs C Bounevialle Settled.
54-79—Mirza H Khan—Abdool Rahimon bin Ally Musharee vs Syed Mahomed bin Syed Hoosein.
64-79—Lynch and T—Mopla Chowa Kara Killote vs Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Oonwalla.
65-79—Shapoorjee and T—Vulubdass Jairam vs Premchund Roychund and another.
67-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthrai vs E D Sassoon—Rimington, H and C.
70-79—Rimington, H and C—Cursondass Thackersey vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.
88-79—Nana and H—Byramjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharoocha and others—Ardeshir and H, and In person.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

582-78—A F Turner—Moroba Purshotum Dhuru vs Luxmeebai—In person
396-78—Jefferson and P—Janardhun Ramchundra vs The National S and W Co—Shaparjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Beamish, Surg, on Med Cert, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Jamieson, Captain, Remount Dept, on sick leave, to Tasmania.
Beamish, Surg, on Med Cert, to Deolalee.
Wylly, Lieut, 8th Madras N I, on sick leave, to Melbourne.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 24.

Captain J W Inge, R H A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Jellalabad, for duty with I Battery C Brigade at that station.

The following officers, having passed Parts I and II, Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army, laid down in G O 275 of 1873 :—

Captains C A Barker, 89th Foot ; F W Nicolay, 35th B N I ; H Melliss, Bom S & Miners ; F S Leacock, Bom S & Miners ; C W Walker, Madras Staff Corps ; W A Wetherall, 22nd Bom N I ; R A Prideaux, 6th Bom N I ; W J Morse, 24th Bom N I ; J T Carruthers, 18 Bom N I ; P C Heath, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Major (Brevet Lieut Colonel) A H Vincent, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

12th Lancers—Captain Hayes, to England, to the 31st March 1880, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel D MacFarlan, (7th Brigade) to England, to appear before a medical board.

1-2nd Foot—Lieut Burrell, to remain in India on departure of his battalion for England, pending receipt of a reply to his application to exchange into the 2nd battalion.

2-7th Foot—Lieut Mostyn, to England, to appear before a medical board.

1-14th Foot—Major Saunders, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs. Captain Pigott, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs. Lieut Robertson, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-16th Foot—Major Horne, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

2-22nd Foot—Major Bluett, to England, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot—Lieut (Adjutant) Mansel, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major A D Gulland, (doing duty with Royal Artillery, Nagpore Force,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th March 1879.

In view to the commencement of a course of gun drill at an early date the following preliminary arrangements are ordered, and Captains of Companies will be good enough to give effect to the same with as little delay as possible.

(a) The members of each Company as below special who have expressed a wish to be put through this course will be told off into gun detachments of 10 men each, including N C Os as follows, viz :—

A Company	15 Members	1½ gun detachment.
B ,,	10 ,,	1 ,, ,,
C ,,	45 ,,	4½ ,, ,,
D ,,	30 ,,	3 ,, ,,
E ,,	29 ,,	3 ,, ,,
F ,,	10 ,,	1 ,, ,,
Total	139	14

The two half detachments in A and C Companies might form one complete gun detachment.

(b) The 10 men who form a gun detachment should be so selected as to ensure their commencing, continuing, and completing, the course together, that is to say, they must attend each drill in a collective body of 10, until the course is concluded.

They need not necessarily attend every drill, but when they do attend they must be complete in their numbers, as the non-attendance of any one, or more of the 10 men forming a gun detachment would destroy its integrity for that particular drill, which would have in consequence to be postponed until the whole detachment of 10 men could attend together.

(c) The number of drills forming a course required to be completed by each gun detachment is 40. Each drill of one hour's duration.

(d) The number of drills per week proposed to be carried out is three ; and they will take place as follows, within the Town Hall enclosure.

Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 A.M.
Saturdays 5-30 P.M.

So that a detachment of 10 men attending every drill 3 times a week without a break would complete its course in 13 weeks or 3 months.

(e) A suitable working coat, of a pattern resembling the Norfolk Jacket, made of white American drill, will be provided by Government, for the use of members when working the guns.

These coats will be marked and issued to each gun detachment on the drill ground at every drill, and each member of a detachment will have his own coat for his exclusive use during the course.

(f) As orders from Government may soon be Expected for the course to Commence, and appointing drill Instructors the Commandant will feel obliged by Captains of Companies, giving the formation of their respective gun detachments, their early and careful attention. Special care being taken that each detachment is composed of members, who, by mutual consent and arrangement amongst themselves, will agree to go through the course together, on such days as will enable all to attend collectively ; the entire success of the detachment depending on its being equally instructed, in all its member.

(g) When the detachments had been formed, Captains of Companies will kindly furnish to the orderly room, nominal rolls of the members composing each detachment, showing the days in each week, upon which each detachment can attend drill in a complete state as to its members.

2 The usual monthly meeting of the Regtl Committee will take place on Tuesday 1st April at 5-15 p m at Headquarters.

3 Major the Hon'ble Mr Bayley is appointed president of the Rifle Association, vice Major the Hon'ble C G Kembell, relieved.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR MAR. & APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quater ....31st, 5h. 56·0 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
March:					
Sat. 29	......	5 59	6 12	2 6 m 3 30 a	8 38 m 9 16 a
Sun. 30	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 58	6 12	2 39 m 4 34 a	9 32 m 10 18 a
Mon. 31	......	5 57	6 12	3 35 m 5 46 a	10 22 m 11 44 a
April.					
Tues. 1	All Fools' Day.—English Mail Expected.	5 56	6 12	5 7 m 7 2 a	11 47 m
Wed. 2	......	5 55	6 12	7 0 m 8 13 a	1 18 m 1 22 a
Th. 3	......	5 54	6 12	8 30 m 9 5 a	2 34 m 2 38 a
Fri. 4	......	5 54	6 12	9 27 m 9 46 a	3 22 m 3 30 a

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 25th March 1879.

M. MOWAT, Esquire,
Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—As the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to report on the New Port Trust Bill propose to insert in that Bill the sum of "80 lacs" as being available for the purchase by Government of the Private Foreshore Properties, we the undersigned Members of the Chamber hereby request you to call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber for the purpose of protesting against the purchase of those properties being made on behalf of the trade of the port at any higher price than the sum of "75 lacs" already named by the Chamber in their recommendation to Government.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,
GADDUM & Co.
LYON & Co.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
LANG, MOIR & Co.
KNOOP & Co.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
And ten others.

IN accordance with the foregoing Requisition, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April 1879, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

M. MOWAT,
Chairman.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

SHOOTING GALLERY.

NOVELTY !! NOVELTY !!!

DURING my recent trip through Europe I noticed shooting galleries erected in all public places of resort where boys, young and middle aged men, were contending in friendly rivalry for the palm of superiority in Archery and Rifle practice. The advantages which I found accruing from these institutions were manifold, and I decided to introduce them to India. I have accordingly imported a couple of galleries which I have fitted up as completely as I could do, and in extending a cordial invite to the Volunteers as well as general public of Bombay to pay them a visit, I take the opportunity of stating that they can pass a pleasant hour and at the same time improve their rifle practice without any apprehension of danger.

The prices are very reasonable.

JOHN WILSON.

29th March, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP—March 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain E. G. Blenkinsop, 4th Regt. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—March 18th, at Ootacamund, Jacob Prahl Gibby, the dearly beloved child of Jacob Prahl and Harriette Ward Birch, aged 11 months and 19 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

THE scheme for raising in England a new Indian Loan which may amount to 10,000,000*l.* for the service of the ensuing financial year, 1879-80, is evidently a temporary expedient, designed to keep exchange from falling below a certain level, till the departmental committee appointed to consider the question of the depreciation of silver has suggested the adoption of some remedy of a permanent character. It is obvious that this borrowing of more money in England, which virtually amounts to a suspension, real or threatened, of the greater portion of the Council drafts for the coming year, must have the effect of increasing the gold debt of India and thus ultimately intensifying the mischief it is intended to cure ; and that it is a desperate resource, unless the Indian Government foresees the speedy termination of the present era of cheap silver, and is determined to go on with the policy of renewing the Council Bills from year to year until, to use Mr. Stanhope's words, "exchange improves." That there can be no substantial improvement till England accepts a bi-metallic currency is now, we think, generally admitted ; but meanwhile the position of the silver market seems to be slightly less unsatisfactory than it was a few months ago. Apparently, the present prices of 49d. to 50d. an ounce are low enough to check production materially in the United States ; while Germany seems to have fixed the limit of 50d. as that at which she will cease to sell her remaining stock of silver. It is, therefore, probable that, even if the Indian Government had raised no English loan, the variations in exchange would have been gradually brought within much narrower limits than they have ranged between of late years. The measure now recommended by the Ministry, and which will no doubt be sanctioned by the House, cannot but help to keep exchange steady at a rate above that named in Sir John Strachey's Budget. The power to raise 10,000,000*l.* is a weapon which the Indian Government will henceforth counteract the effects of the German sales. As soon as Germany throws so much silver into the market, the Secretary of State will stop drawing Council Bills, and so prevent the rate from falling below Sir John Strachey's estimate of 1s. 7d. as the minimum. Practically, of course, this policy is equivalent to buying the German silver at a higher rate than Germany would otherwise obtain for it ; and, if the German stock exceeds 15,000,000*l.*, this process may be continued for several years. We cannot but think that the better plan would have been to buy up at once the silver remaining in Germany ; but the present financial advisers of the Indian Government are nothing if not speculative, and they apparently believe that, if they have a good cash balance in hand for such operations, they can finance exchange so cleverly as to outwit the Germans. We wish them success in their enterprise, and are glad that at all events they have done something. It will be observed, with surprise and gratification, that the proposed loan to India of 2,000,000*l.* without interest to pay the cost of the Afghan war is to be made in addition to the loan of possibly as much as 10,000,000*l.* at interest.

OUR Special Correspondent with the Kandahar column has reported that the arrangements between Sukkur and Quetta for forwarding supplies and keeping open communications with the front have reached a high pitch of efficiency. A short time since Government ordered six months' provisions for a complete division to be accumulated by the end of April at convenient advanced bases upon each of the three lines of operations taken by our troops entering Afghanistan. So far as the Khyber and Kurram columns were concerned the work was entrusted to the Bengal Commissariat, but from all accounts that Department has not as yet succeeded in thoroughly tackling the difficulties that undoubtedly have to be contended with in organizing a transport service beyond the frontier. The Kandahar column has been more fortunate, for we now learn that, before the time laid down, the whole of the stores required—aggregating to over two lakhs of maunds—will be delivered at their proper destinations. When our correspondent passed Dadur about eight hundred maunds per day were being forwarded, and even that large quantity, it was shortly expected, would be increased. From the circular order issued by Brigadier General Phayre, which we print elsewhere, it will be seen that this work is being carried out by the troops of the Reserve Division, and certainly the efficient and systematic manner in which it is being performed reflects great credit upon the various officers concerned.

In a few days Colonel Hogg will have cleared Sukkur of the vast quantity of stores that had been thrown into and accumulated at that point ; and, although orders have since been given to the Bombay Government to send up another lakh of maunds with greatly reduced camel carriage, we presume that the same energy which has overcome previous difficulties will vanquish this also. The question will then be, what is to become of the transport organization that has been got together with so much trouble and expense ? Both men and animals must be removed from the Kachi plain before the hot weather sets in, and where are they to go ? We understand that from Quetta onwards to Kandahar there is practically no proper service. Provisions are forwarded in the old manner, by convoys travelling the whole distance, and as General Stewart retains most of the camels that arrive in camp in order that he may complete the remobilisation of his Division, great difficulty is experienced at Quetta in keeping up the service ; indeed, matters at last have come to a deadlock. Fortunately an abundance of provisions are available at Kandahar itself, and so no inconvenience is at present felt ; but it seems to us that no better use could be made of General Phayre's admirable transport service than to move it bodily up at the end of this month to the line from Quetta onwards. Should an advance from Kandahar be again deemed necessary, General Stewart's line of communications would then stop at Quetta, which point, with its large accumulation of stores, would be his base.

General Phayre's order is dated 8th February, and the very fact that it had to be issued then proves the utter want of organization which must have existed under the previous order of things. It is sad to think how much time and money might have been saved if the Bengal Commissariat had at the beginning been prepared with a similar set of rules. We might not then have had to learn, as we now do, of something like 20,000 camels being lost and unaccounted for. So far as we can at present see the mortality of camels during the present campaign already bids fair to exceed that of 1839, and if the allegations which we hear are being so readily made at the front should turn out to be founded upon fact, that the baggage animals of the Kandahar column have not had fair treatment, that they were needlessly marched under heavy loads for successive days without being allowed to graze or without sufficient food being provided for them—we say, that, if these statements should turn out to be correct, then somebody ought to be made to suffer. At present we understand that Government have called for detailed particulars respecting the loss of camels. Probably these will not be obtained without great difficulty, as owing to the want of system that prevailed hardly any accounts were kept. We should hope, however, that the matter will not be allowed to drop on that account, and that the blame, wherever it may lay, will be brought home to the delinquents, whoever they may turn out to be. In the meantime we have to congratulate the Bombay branch of the service upon the workmanlike and effective manner in which they have grappled the rather disagreeable duties set to them. Nothing could be clearer or more concise than the directions contained in the circular order to which we have referred, and it is satisfactory to learn that in their working there has been neither hitch or impediment. The result has proved what we have always held, that from the first the direction of the Kandahar column should have been placed in the hands of the Bombay army.

IT would be a nice question to decide how far the Government of India is justified in interfering with the affairs of such potentates as the King of Burma, only that happily the absolute necessity of preserving British *prestige* in the East decides the question for us. The Government of India cannot remain a quiescent spectator of such barbarities as King Theebaw committed lately at Mandalay, and the political urgency of interference must override any sentimental objections to coercion. Probably no more than moral force is needed to bring King Theebaw to a comprehension of the error of his ways, but, even were it necessary to send an army against him, the Government of India and of British Burma would be justified by his acts in adopting this extreme course. There can be no safety, no security of life or property for Her Majesty's subjects, British and native, in Burma, so long as the King at Mandalay behaves in this most lawless and reckless manner. His own lawless acts will be imitated by his people, and the end will be disorders which cannot fail to act prejudicially upon our own territory in that quarter. The very instinct of self-preservation, in short, teaches that a king like King Theebaw must be put down unless he amends his conduct, and is prepared to give satisfactory assurances for his good behaviour in the future. Our relations with the Burman State have long been of an unsatisfactory character, and principally because we have been so averse to interfere with the whims of the royal savages at Mandalay. The late King, by all accounts, was a monster in human form. It is related of him that he used to practise with shot and shell at the boats of his unfortunate subjects passing up and down the river, and the present King seems disposed to follow the evil examples of his predecessor. The recent massacre of his relatives is fresh in the memories of our readers, and it is now stated as a fact by the Rangoon journal that this Burman Tiberius habitually carries with him the spear of King Therrawaddy to plunge into anyone, minister or menial, who happens to displease him. Cruelties of this description cannot be permitted to continue, or there will soon be a revolution in the Burman State which might react upon the British province of the same name. We are very far from advocating unnecessary interference with the rulers of Native States, whether styled semi-independent or wholly independent. The native rulers, who perhaps better understand the idiosyncracies of their countrymen than Englishmen can do, should, in our opinion, be allowed great latitude in managing their subjects according to their own fashions, but there are cases—like that of the ex-Raja of Pooree, for instance—wherein no humane government standing in the relation of the Government of British India towards them can do less than interfere. No claim to independence can extenuate cruelties which have the direct effect of disorganising the State of which a British possession is the near neighbour. Moreover, we owe Burma nothing, unless it is ill-will. We cannot forget the opposition the Court at Mandalay threw in the way of the desired trade route through Burma and China to Pekin, or the share that the Court doubtless had in Mr. Margary's murder. The King or his Ministers cannot claim immunity from British interference on the grounds that he is a friendly, well-disposed neighbour, anxious to live on neighbourly terms with us; on the contrary, he cannot clear his character of the unlovely stain of being in and out of opportunity the most unneighbourly person possible.

It might be well if the Viceroy were to flatly inform this unpromising scion of a bad stock that the future of the State he now calls his own hangs very much on his own behaviour. He is probably of the opinion of the late King, that England will stand any affront rather than make war upon him, but, if this is his supposition, it is a grievously mistaken one. When those wars in which India and England are now fully engaged are over, and Englishmen have leisure to turn their attention to less pressing political matters, we shall be much surprised if the trade route through Burma and Western China does not come once more upon the *tapis* in a way which cannot be suppressed. And if the King of Burma is imprudent,—as his present actions promise,—those actions will be remembered very much to his disadvantage. Not even Exeter Hall could defend a king who makes a holocaust of his poor relations, and who strolls about with a spear in place of a walking stick to prod his friends with. His conduct, one of seclusion and cruelty, is just of that kind to arouse an angry feeling against him in all sections of English society, and he would do well to remember that the next war with *independent* Burma will probably be the last.

Our Indian Governments are successively reasonably anxious not to go to war with Burma. The experiences of former wars are discouraging. They may be summed up in climate, losses, and expense. But the world has greatly changed since the days when Campbell and Maryatt had difficulty, with the clumsy appliances at command, in destroying the Burmese stockades and routing the enemy. Modern science has worked wonders since then, and a British expedition in these days would make short work of Mandalay and its King. We should be sorry to counsel war so long as war is avoidable, but to render it avoidable it is necessary for King Theebaw to understand that the Government of India can produce at any time a rod in pickle for him. The surest way to bring about a war with a king of this stamp is, to let him alone and to allow him to go his own way.

The present opportunity seems one alike favourable to admonish the King at Mandalay, and to put our relations with the Burman State on a more agreeable footing. It is time that there should be an end of the reigning monarch's unneighbourly behaviour, which has a counterpart in the malignancy of some one next door who tampers with the common water supply and barricades the short cut through his compound. The King of Burma is perhaps not legally bound to help British commerce up his rivers, or to make short cuts for us through his dominions, but when neighbours will not do anything for one another except what they are legally bound to do they are apt to fall out, and to live on very unpleasant terms for the future. If King Theebaw was wise he would now enrich himself, and at the same time effectually stave off all peril of future annexation, by falling in with British views of what neighbourly relations ought really to be. He would avoid giving his relatives cause to sing the Burmese equivalent of "there's nae luck about the house, there's nae luck at "home," and change the spear of King Therrawaddy for, if it must be,—a farthing cane. Above all he should strive to bring his powerful neighbour on one side into kindly commercial relations with the Chinaman on the other ; in which happy event we might safely predict for King Theebaw a long, happy, and prosperous reign. What the British Resident at Mandalay is doing to improve the occasion, we do not know. It is to be hoped something more than merely irritating an evidently irritable person with remonstrances. The present King of Burma, we take it, is of the temperament on which remonstrances are wasted, but on which such admonishments as the Viceroy can give him will take effect. Cruelty is a distinguishing mark of a coward, and it will be odd if the King of Burma is any exception to the rule.

THE ONE O'CLOCK AND HALF-PAST EIGHT GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being rather fastidious as far as the 'time goes,' I was surprised, on the evening of the 25th to find that my lever watch by Benson which for a considerable period had kept exact time with the one o'clock gun, was together with sundry other thoroughly reliable time-keepers at my bungalow, exactly five minutes slow when the (supposed) 8-30 gun went off. This is not the first, or twentieth time that I have noticed a difference, and I think such a great discrepancy in time should be enquired into, as a number of people (who in consequence of the bustle in the day time do not hear the one o'clock gun) regulate their watches by this never-to-be-depended-upon piece of artillery ; and they are disposed, after a few days, to give vent to feelings about the makers and repairers of those said watches, in language anything but complimentary.

E. J. BRANDON.

CHARITABLE WORKSHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I venture to ask any of your readers who have a practical acquaintance with workshops to tell me whether an institution of this kind to be adapted for the instruction of native youth, can be established in Bombay with a capital of, say, about Rs. 50,000, plus a contribution of at least Rs. 100 per mensem, to be contributed until the shop becomes self-supporting ?

It is because I am aware of the smallness of the sum named that I wish for friendly advice to show how such an institution as I contemplate may be established and worked at a profit. Of course I wish the capital was one or two lakhs of rupees, as that would simplify the matter very much, but even then I would not expend more than a moiety at the outset. In these days beginnings must be made with small means, and I don't think the proposed capital is at all inadequate if good practical advice and skilled supervision can be obtained.

I would therefore say that at starting the workshed may be of the simplest and most inexpensive kind. The ground may be secured at a monthly rental with power to purchase at a fixed value within seven years. The Superintendent to be paid a nominal salary along with a percentage on the profits. 50 apprentices, or a lesser number, nominated by the committee of the charity, to be educated free, and paid by a half piece-work rate from the beginning of the second to the end of the fourth year, and thereafter at full rates.

The questions I have asked have nothing to do with the imagination, but are intended for a practical purpose, as it is my intention at the adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy memorial fund to propose the following resolution :—

"That the fund be devoted to the purpose of instructing native youth in mechanical industry, and that it be invested in the name of a Committee to be called the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Industrial School Committee."

It is the inexorable duty of Government to tax the public, and who shall say that that solemn duty is not pretty well done in these days ? What is chiefly wanted in order to establish a universal peace and contentment and to sweeten if not to lighten the labours of the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, is to place within the reach of the people something which can better bear taxation than the breeches of a Highlandman.—Yours faithfully,

Byculla, March 27. THOMAS BLANEY.

THE COMMUNICATION ON THE SUKKUR ROUTE.

CIRCULAR ORDER BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHAYRE, C. B., COMMANDING TROOPS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SUKKUR AND DADUR.

Head Quarters, Jacobabad, 8th February 1879.

Under orders from Army Head-quarters in India, the duty of throwing six months' supplies for Lieut.-General Stewart's Army Corps into Dadur and Quetta, by the 1st May next, has devolved upon the Reserve Division.

2. The object is one worthy of the utmost exertions of every officer and man of the Force, and the Brigadier-General Commanding feels sure from what he has already seen, that he may count upon the united and cordial efforts of all under his command to accomplish what the Government of India direct.

3. The means of Transport under preparation, in addition to the hired carts and camels which we now have, consist of 2,580 carts and about 10,000 camels, besides a few mules and ponies. This Transport will be utilized as it arrives at Sukkur, until eventually the distribution will be as detailed below.

4. The Transport work between Sukkur and Jacobabad will be carried out exclusively by carts. Camels will work between Jacobabad and Dadur. The Government carts will be distributed as follows :—

	Carts	Spare	Total
Sukkur	635	10	645
Mungranee	635	10	645
Shikarpoor	635	10	645
Humargun	635	10	645
Total...	2,540	40	2,580

The load for weakly camels will be 4 maunds : for strong ones 5 maunds.

5. Thus eventually a daily train of 317 carts will be established between Sukkur and Jacobabad. The amount to be carried by each cart is to be 10 maunds. Food supplies only are to be conveyed. Bulk will not be broken between Sukkur and Jacobabad. Not a single cart is to be appropriated to any other purpose except under the sanction of the Brigadier-General Commanding. The regular feeding and watering of the bullocks is a point to which the Brigadier General invites the special attention of the Officers and men of the Supply and Transport departments. Neglect in this respect on the part of the owners of hired transport, notwithstanding their high pay has already been the cause of much loss and failure, and the same results will inevitably follow if the Government cattle and bullocks now under notice are not properly fed and cared for. The Brigadier-General Commanding therefore requests that the Assistant Commissary General of the Division will place himself in immediate communication with the Civil and Political authorities at Shikarpore, Jacobabad, Bagh and Dadur on the subject. Money advances adequate to the amount of provision to be purchased must be made under these alone. Gram, forage, and other supplies on the scale now under consideration, will not be found ready to hand at any station on the whole line from Sukkur to Dadur, but combined with well directed and continuous efforts, ready money will produce them from the adjacent districts. Transport Officers will report by telegraph to the Brigade Major for the Brigadier General's information, whenever the Government cattle under their charge fail to receive the rations ordered for them.

6. The following Officers will superintend all Transport operations on the front of the Line above specified :—Lieut.-Colonel Hogg, Superintendent in charge of base at Sukkur, and thence to Dadur.

Assistant Superintendents.—Captain Mackie, Staff Officer of the Train at Sukkur, Lieut Foster, Quarter Master of Sukkur, Captain Colson, Assistant Superintendent, Shikarpore, Major Wooldridge, Assistant Superintendent, Jacobabad.

The following Officers will report themselves to the Superintendent of the Train at Sukkur for convoy duty :—Lieut. Graves, 2nd Lieut. Westropp, 2nd Lieut. Enriques, 83rd Foot.

7. Lieut.-Colonel Hogg will receive all orders from, and correspond direct with, the Brigadier-General Commanding through the Brigade Major (Major Burnett). Both he and his Assistants will report direct to the Brigadier General by wire, should the fixed daily rate of carts or camels (whatever it may be) fail to start from any station, measures being at the same time adopted by the Superintendent and his Assistants in communication with each other to remove the cause of interruption without delay.

8. From this date the hours of marching of the train and all convoys will be between 5 p.m. and 10 a.m. everywhere between Sukkur and Dadur.

9. As soon as sufficient Government camels arrive, the following will be the distribution between Jacobabad and Dadur. The 3.000 camels expected from Rajputana will be posted hereafter :—

	Working Camels	Spare	Total
Jacobabad	1,000	50	1,050
Nehal Kagoti	2,000	100	2,100
Burshooree	1,000	50	1,050
Bagh	1,000	50	1,050
Hajee-ka-Shahr	1,000	50	1,050
Total......	7,000	350	7,350

The load for weekly camels will be four maunds : for strong five maunds.

10. On this part of the line Transport operations will be superintended as follows :—Major Griffiths to be Superintendent from Jacobabad to Kassim ka Joke and Timkin.

Assistant Superintendents.—Major Woolridge will conduct the duties at Jacobabad. Captain Cumberland, Nihal ka Gote, Lieutenant Pogson, Burshooree, Lieut. Parkyns, Kassim ka Joke and Timkin.

11. Lieut-Colonel Cherry to be Superintendent from Kourani to Dadur under the immediate orders of the Director of Transport, Colonel Tucker.

Assistant Superintendents.—Lieutenant Spence, Bagh (Telegraph Office), Lieutenant Ventris, Hajee ka Shahr.

12. The instructions conveyed in para 7 above are applicable as before.

Separate instructions will be given to Colonel Tucker regarding the transfer of the carts and camels from the Shahpoor line to the new one. There will be no immediate alteration in the present arrangement for providing Brahooe and other Transport from Dadur to Quetta, through the Bolan Pass. It is however intended to use mules, ponies and donkeys in the Pass.

13. The following will be the scale of rations :

Per Bullock.—Kirbee, grass, bhoosa or wheat straw—20 lbs. Cotton seed and oil cake mixed, Gram, Jowaree—4 lbs. of any one procurable.

Per Camel.—(With Grazing) Gram, Jowaree—4 lbs. of either that may be procurable. Also Kirbee, Grass or Wheat straw—8 lbs. with grazing, 20 lbs. without grazing. Ponies and mules the same as bullocks. Donkeys half the same.

Equipment for camels as follows :—Leading ropes, 45 feet long, 2¼ inches in circumference. Belly bands [cotton], 13¾ feet long, 1½ inches wide, Naukeli, or nose peg, Gorbund, [throat lash.] Doomchi, [tail rope.] Daman, [pitching rope.] Mahar [nose rope.] Saddle. Salleetahs [for ten per cent.]

For Bullocks.—Juttran or Yoke rope of twine webb 2½ feet long by ½ an inch. Nari or cross bar ropes, 9 feet by 2¼ inches circumference, Leading ropes, Driving ropes, Nose ropes, Picketing ropes, Jhool.

For ponies and mules—Head stall with rope or chain, Heel rope or chain with mujums or leather loop, Jhool and surcingle, Thobra or nose bag, Pegs iron (2) two, Mallet (one to 50 mules), Curry combs, Hand rubber, Brush, Saddle, Bridle.

ESTABLISHMENT.—Sanctioned as follows at each stage—For the issue of Food, &c.—Commissariat, 1 Inspector, 1 Weighman, and 4 Coolies—To be hired locally, Coolies, sufficient chop food for the animals. 2 Shutar Sowars armed.

Conservancy.—2 Bildars and 6 Sweepers, 2 Carpenters, 2 Blacksmiths, at each stage where carts are posted.

Establishment for Carriage—To be provided at the base Sukkur.

For each 100 Carts—100 Drivers, 1 Inspector, 1st Class, 1 Inspector, 2nd Class, 2 Head Muccadums, 4 2nd Head Muccadums.
For each 500 Bullocks.—2 Native vets. Salootries.
For each 4 Camels.—1 Driver.
For each 50 camels—1 Jemadar.
For each 500 Camels—2 Salootries.
For each 100 Camel Drivers.—1 Inspector 1st Class, 1 Inspector 2nd Class, 3 Head Muccadums, 6 Head 2nd Muccadums.
For Mules or Ponies.—For each three [3],—1 Driver.
For each fifty [50]—1 Muccadum.

Camps on approved plan will be laid out at each station. Plan under preparation will be circulated hereafter.

By Order,
C. J. BURNETT, Major,
Brigade Major, R. R. Brigade.

DISCUSSING AN ABSENT FRIEND.—Yes, Robinson's a clever feller, and he's a modest feller, and he's a honest feller ; but betwixt you and I and the *Post*, Mr. Jones," said Brown confidentially, picking his wisdom tooth with his little finger nail, "Robinson ain't got neither the looks, nor yet the language, nor yet the manners of a *gentleman* !" "Right you are, Sir !" said Jones shovelling the melted remains of his ice pudding into his mouth with a steel knife (which he afterwards wiped on the table-cloth). "*You've* 'it '*im orf to a T* !"—*Punch*.

BOMBAY.

THE annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Fort Reading Room and Library will be held in the Library rooms at 5-30 this afternoon.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 22nd March, was 51 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 4 tenths.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bhima Munsee, a servant recently in the employ of Dorra Luckoo and also of Ghella Versee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges, the one of committing theft of Rs. 15 belonging to Dharra, and the other of Rs. 99, the property of Ghella, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of seven months and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Mogul shurbut shopkeeper, named Ally Esuff, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. He was adjudged guilty, and being an old offender, was fined Rs. 200. The prisoner being unable to pay the fine, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, who on the day previous met with an accident by his clothes having caught fire from a kerosine oil lamp which was upset, and died from the burns he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the For[illegible] Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the case [illegible] Michael Conway, of the High Court Printing Pre[illegible] versus Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, was called on for he[illegible]ing, in which the accused stands charged with offeri[illegible] the complainant as a bribe the sum of Rs. 1,500 for [illegible] complainant to furnish him with a copy of the pri[illegible] question papers of the High Court vakeels' examina[illegible] an hour previous to the examination. Mr. R. V. H[illegible] the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the ca[illegible] the prosecution, and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jef[illegible] and Payne) for the defence. At the close of the [illegible] for the prosecution, his Worship committed the [illegible] ed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal S[illegible] of the High Court.

AMONG the list of passengers who ar[illegible] the Branksome Hall from Liverpool on W[illegible] last, were two Misses Sorabjee (the daughters [illegible] Sorabjee, the enterprising and esteemed Superin[illegible] of the Victoria School of Poona), who went to E[illegible] for a course of education about two years ago. [illegible] their stay in England they received much kind[illegible] tion from all with whom they became acquaint[illegible] they have achieved great success in their studies. Misses Sorabjee are already appointed to teach i[illegible] Ahmedabad Normal College. The talent of impa[illegible] knowledge seems to run through the Sorabjee fa[illegible] as is seen from their conduct of the Victoria Sc[illegible] which Mrs. Sorabjee and her eldest daughter are ca[illegible] ing on with so much earnestness and success.—*Communicated.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows : on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the 30th inst, at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 3rd proximo, on board the Ship Alice Buck, at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

THE HIGH COURT FIXTURES.

NOT unlike "the house that Jack built," the fixtures in the new High Court, by the oddity of the arrangements made by those who contrived them, have gained a notoriety in and out of the Press far beyond their intrinsic importance. The outcome of the discussions and deliberations on this paltry matter has been the appointment of two committees—one nominated on behalf of the Bar and another on behalf of the solicitors—who will in a day or two make a combined representation to the Chief Justice. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham are on the barristers' committee ; and Messrs. Payne, Craigie, and Macfarlane on that of the solicitors. If the latter have power to add to their number, Mr. Cleveland will no doubt become a valuable accession thereto. He has, we believe, acquired a varied experience of the inconveniences inflicted on professional gentlemen by the existing arrangements ; and having had to stand nearly all day at the barristers' table as well as to sit on the *steps* of the barristers' platform, he ought to be able to furnish an interesting episode to a chronicle of the hardships of which these precious fixtures have been the direct cause. Their fate is already looming in the distance ; and the committee will, it is understood, have but easy work before the Chief Justice. It is, we believe, in contemplation to do away altogether with the "dock for junior counsel" and the massive railing in front of the Deputy Registrar's throne and to have a very enlarged general platform—uniform in height with the Deputy Registrar's—on which counsel, solicitors, their clerks and clients, and the Reporters of the Press could be properly accommodated.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held [illegible] Wednesday, the 19th. Present : Rao Saheb V. N[illegible] Mandlik, C.S.I., Vice-president, in the chair ; F. Ma[illegible] thew, Esq, C. E. ; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq. ; Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M.D ; E Rehatsek, Esq [illegible] J. Gerson da Cunha, Esq, M.R. C P. ; K. R. Kam[illegible] Esq. ; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq. ; Atmara[illegible] Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; Anandrao Bhaskarj[illegible] Esq. ; and W. M. Wood, Esq., Hony. Secretary.

Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Esq., of Aurungabad, Settl[illegible] ment Officer H. H. Nizam's service, was elected member.

Mr. Rehatsek read a paper on "the Arabic alph[illegible] bet and early Arabic writings with a table of alph[illegible] bets." The following is a brief abstract of the ess[illegible] —In this paper the origin of the present Nes[illegible] alphabet is discussed. The belief, that the Nes[illegible] character was invented long after the Kufic alpha[illegible] had come into use, and that it superseded that al[illegible] bet only in the fourth century of Hejira, was [illegible] thrown by the discovery of coins and papyri of a [illegible] earlier date, written in a character closely resem[illegible] the present Neskhi. This point the writer show[illegible] adducing authorities for both sides of the qu[illegible] Various forms of other kinds of Arabic characte[illegible] early date are also noticed, as well as some int[illegible] documents written during the first centuries [illegible] Hejira. The table of six alphabets added to th[illegible] affords opportunity of comparison between the [illegible] cian, Hebrew, Himyaritic, and other Semitic [illegible] ters.

On the motion of F. Mathew, Esq., seco[illegible] Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, a vote of than[illegible] passed to Mr. Rehatsek for his paper.

The Secretary read a letter from the Chief S[illegible] to Government, forwarding, for the use of the [illegible] library, a copy of the volume containing P[illegible] skrit, and old Kanarese inscriptions collected [illegible] ern India and the Deccan, edited by Mr. Fl[illegible] Bombay Civil Service. It was resolved that t[illegible] of the Society be communicated to Governmen[illegible] valuable present.

Several books, pamphlets, &c, presented to [illegible] ciety were placed before the meeting, and tha[illegible] the donors. Amongst these the Secretary dr[illegible] tion to the set of six complete memoirs of the [illegible] results of the observations made in High Asia during the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Kashgar in 1872-3.

A SUIT AGAINST THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.

THE following judgment was delivered on the 22nd inst. by Mr. H. Millett, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, in a case Hajee Tar Mahomed and others v. the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited :—

This suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 428-13-0 as damages by reason of the failure to deliver 26 pieces of copper sheetings and 2 pieces of brass sheets at Alleppy, shipped at Bombay on the steamer Socotra. The loss is admitted, and I think I may say that though the proof regarding the damage is somewhat slight, the plaintiff has proved it to be Rs. 419-12-0. Further, on the evidence I am of opinion that the loss was caused by accident or the perils of the sea. It seems necessary to land cargo at Alleppy in light boats usually employed on that coast, and, in consequence of a heavy roll of the sea, the boat hit up against the sling in which the sheets in question were and knocked some of them out into the water. So far as I can judge, it is an accident which may reasonably happen on such a coast, where it is necessary to place the goods in boats some distance from land. But even if it was from the negligence of the servants of the owners of the ship, the defendants' company say they are protected by the bill of lading, which says, "loss or damage from any act, neglect or default whatsoever of the pilot, master, or mariners, or other servants of the company or from any deviation except." It is argued, however, that the defendants' company cannot protect themselves by such a clause. Nothing however can be clearer than the judgement of Sir J. Phillimore in the Duero, L. R. Q. A. & E. 393, that shipowners are entitled to protect themselves against the negligence of the servants whom they employ.

And it is further argued that the loss occurred through the negligence of the boatmen in the boat. There can be no doubt that by virtue of the bill of lading the defendants' company are entitled to land at the port of discharge in the manner specified, i.e., by their agents supplying boats, and so long as the boats employed are proper boats for that purpose they are not responsible for the negligence of the boatmen in them : See Bullock Brothers vs. Toay Aung, 24, Suth. W. R., 74.

Apart from these questions, I have great doubts whether the plaintiffs can appear in Court in the form they have done. The four plaintiffs carry on business at various places in India, including Calcutta, Bombay, and Alleppy. At Calcutta and Bombay their business is carried on under the style of Hadji Tar Mohamed Selly Mohamed, and at Alleppy in the style of Hadji Isa Salay Mahomed, to which latter firm the goods in question were consigned. *Primâ facie* that firm would be the firm to sue, while the suit has been brought by the plaintiffs as trading under the style of Hadji Tar Mohamed Salay Mohamed, of Calcutta, and the person who represents them in Court is one Daoud Adam, who holds a power from them to transact the business not of the Alleppy firm, but the Calcutta firm.

I may mention that the case of Oakley vs. Portsmouth and Ryde Steam Packet Company, 11 ex. 618, cited by Mr. Lackersteen, does not affect this dispute. In that case there was no bill of lading and the only question was whether a certain injury caused to a boat was caused by the act of God, and it was held it was not.

Judgement for the defendants' company.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL TYTLER'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SHINWARIS.

JALLALABAD, MARCH 26.

The following further details of General Tytler's engagement with the Shinwaris, have come to hand. The enemy was about two thousand strong, while General Tytler's force numbered four hundred with two mountain guns. The enemy were most bold, stood well, and waited the cavalry charge, delivering their fire within ten paces. The cavalry lanced fifty of the infantry, and our fire killed three hundred of them. They held the villages obstinately, and the artillery were obliged to shell them out. The total loss of the enemy was three hundred and fifty.

ANTICIPATED RISING OF THE SHINWARIS.

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

From Jallalabad under date the 27th inst. Major Conolly reports that the Shinwaris are collecting, excited by the Mullahs to rise. General Doran was warned and authorised to detain the 27th and the 45th Regts., which were at Basawul on the 27th inst. *en route*. Yar Mahomed Khan of Martez after removing all his family, has gone off to the hills and sends excuses.

A PANIC IN BURMA.

The Burmese Government represented to the Resident at Mandalay that the banking of the fires on the steamers of the flotilla company while at anchor, was an unusual proceeding which caused a panic, and the consequent cessation of trade. The Government of India demurred to asking the company to discontinue precautions which they thought necessary for the safety of their vessels, unless the Burmese Government would guarantee their safety.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

BURMA.

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

It is announced here that the Head Minister of Burma will not himself visit Rangoon as was expected, but will send an old and long established confidant of his own.

Latest news from Mandalay is, that there are now only some five Europeans left in the city.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE DEBATE ON THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

In the House of Commons last night, a long discussion took place relative to the vote of want of confidence in the Government proposed by Sir Charles Dilke in bringing forward his motion condemning the Zulu War.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) made a statement similar to that made in the House of Lords by the Premier, defending Sir Bartle Frere.

The House agreed to the adjournment of the debate until to-day.

THE PROPOSED LOAN FOR INDIA.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, in asking leave to introduce a Bill for authorizing a loan of £10,000,000 to be raised in England for service in India, said that the borrowing powers of India [illegible] exhausted. She was obliged to meet £15[illegible],000,000 with Council bills. When exchange improves, India hopes to repay the loan, which is a precautionary measure. He asked the House not to press the discussion of the subject; the loan would be solely applied to the expenses of the current year, and the whole amount of £10,000,000 will not necessarily be raised. The expenses of the Afghan War would, he said, be £2,000,000, which Government would ask the House to advance out of the Imperial Exchequer.

The House agreed to the adjournment of the debate.

Consols closed at 97, being a rise of ⅛ upon the previous day's quotations.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.y's steamer El Dorado left yesterday, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats good demand at advanced rates.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollers	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	78½
Bar Silver	50 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	97
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£18,900,000 Inc.	£ 300,000
Bills Discounted	£22,400,000	unchanged.
Bullion	£34,100,000 Inc.	£ 600,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 51½ per cent.

Arrivals—Macedonia and Australia.

Departure.—Assiria.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 28, 6-29 A.M.

Mail steamer Kaisser-i-Hind from Calcutta arrived,

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 7⅝d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months sight		1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits,	3	" "	1s. 7¾d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
France	3	" "	2·08	"

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Tuesday, the 1st of April at 3-30 p.m.

SHOOTING at the Volunteer's Range is now entirely suspended, and cannot be resumed until the whole of the rifles of the Corps have been examined by the Civil Armourer. In spite of the notices which had been issued from Head-quarters, a large number of Volunteers have still neglected to send in their rifles. When they have all but received, it will be an easy matter for Mr. Yardly to attend and inspect them; and then shooting can be resumed.

WE learn that Captain W. T. Crockett, late I. N., has been appointed permanent nautical assessor to Government. A better choice could not have been made.

THE drugging of travellers and others by professional poisoners is just now so very prevalent in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, that the Lieutenant-Governor has considered it necessary to issue special instructions to all Magistrates of districts and Superintendents of Police to secure the more effectual suppression of the crime. The manner in which the offence is perpetrated is well known, and renders the detection and conviction of the poisoners an exceedingly difficult duty. As a rule, they travel alone, and carry out their nefarious design without witnesses by drugging the food or drink of unsuspecting travellers, with whom they have managed to strike up a chance way-side acquaintace.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—The local agent of the Agra Bank has received telegraphic information from London to the effect that the profits of that Bank for the year ended 31st December last amount to £80,628, that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared for the last half year, and that £30,636 was carried forward to the current year's account.

THE following notification is published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief:—"Instances having been brought to the notice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of subaltern officers having failed to qualify themselves in due time for promotion to the rank of Captain, in consequence of which they have been ineligible to receive the promotion which was available for them, and which they would otherwise have obtained; the Commander-in-Chief in India has been desired by His Royal Highness to invite the serious attention of commanding officers to this matter, and to request them to urge on all officers under their command liable to examination, the necessity of passing the required tests in due time, pointig out to them that any neglect on their part to do so will not only infallibly retard their professional advancement, but may eventually be attended with even more serious results."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Thull on the 21st March to the *Pioneer* says:—The Punjab chiefs' contingent has undergone the "Baptism of Fire." The camp here was fired into last week at different points, on the same night, and the sentries returned the fire, not freely nor excitedly, but carefully and reservedly, in a manner that would be creditable to well-trained troops. More recently, some Waziris carried off a few of Nabbha's camels while out grazing, not far from camp, but they were quickly followed by the chivalry of Nabbha, which had "mounted in hot haste," and was succesful in the chase. The pursuit was headed by a young English gentleman of the Nahan troops, who had a few of his own men with him, and the camels which had been led far into the Waziri hills, were brought back triumphantly to camp. Last night again the camp was aroused by several shots, the marauders having been foiled by the alacrity of the sentries.

THE Maharaja of Alwar was married to the sister of the Raja of Rutlam on the 13th instant, with grand rejoicings and public entertainments, fireworks, &c. An accident on the Holkar State Railway, similar to that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Begum of Bhopal, caused His Highness a serious loss just before the wedding. The carriage in the train which contained his jewels, State dresses, and other valuable property, caught fire, and property valued at four lakhs is said to have been destroyed. It has not yet been discovered how the fire originated, but after the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Begum's case, it is thought that the railway cannot be made liable for the loss.

THE Joint-Magistrate of Tippera reports the occurrence of an extraordinarily severe hailstorm at that station on the 12th instant. He says:—"I have the honour to report that, on the evening of the 12th current, about 6 p.m., a severe hailstorm visited this station. The sky was overcast with very dense clouds, the wind being from the north-west. The storm passed to the south-east through the station, but little rain fell. Hailstones, some of them as large as a cricket ball, fell during about ten minutes. In many villages near the station houses were unroofed by the storm. Up to this morning [illegible] deaths and 10 cases of serious injury have [illegible] reported. These persons were killed or injured partly by falling houses and partly by blo[illegible] the hailstones. I will report again when [illegible] information is collected."

THE latest official reports of the prospects of the harvest in the Punjab are dated the 6th March. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether relief works will be required in Lahore and Gujranwalla, or even in other districts, owing to the rain that fell towards the end of February, especially in the frontier districts of Kohat and Peshawur; but His Honour felt some anxiety with regard to Gurgaon, the high unirrigated tracts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, and Sialkot, and parts of Rawul Pindi and Jhelum. Prices of food grain are still high, but though stocks are low and prospects not brilliant there is no reason to apprehend, it is considered, distress in the Punjab. In the Dera Ghazi Khan district the pay of the lower classes of Government servants has been temporarily raised; but this has been done in consequence of the large purchases made by Government for the use of the troops beyond the frontier. The rains of the 12th, and thereafter, have greatly ameliorated the prospects of the crops generally throughout the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—A private correspondent writes from Kandahar on the 5th instant:—"It is generally believed that our retirement now is a fatal policy; already our retrogade movement from Girishk is raising the whole of the roving population against us and the warm weather is all in their favour. We certainly ought to have advanced to Herat; we have the men, the money, and the food here; and now is the time to start. We could get there and back in comfort before July, after which it becomes too hot to march. The population here only think that Herat is too much for us, and reason that timidity alone prevents our advancing; and we cannot be surprised at their thinking so for this is our second campaign without going there. Communications are not of such great importance now; supplies are coming in so fast that troops are on full, often extra, rations and a large reserve—nearly two months'—has been collected; nothing therefore, but rum, sugar, and tea, &c., are wanted from India for the present."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord R. Kerr, commanding the 10th Hussars, joined his regiment at Jallalabad on the 20th instant. The weather at that station is now reported delightful. Marauding has been checked since the shooting of one thief by a sentry, and the capture of three more in the camp.

THE *Whitehall Review* gives the following biographical notice of Lord Chelmsford. The compliment paid in it to Anglo-Indian "society" will be appreciated:—Frederick Augustus, second Baron Chelmsford, was born nearly fifty-two years ago, his mother being a niece of the gallant Major Pierson, whose death at the moment when he had defeated a body of French troops who had invaded Jersey has been commemorated by West. Educated at Eton, when seventeen he entered the Grenadier Guards. Tall and stalwart, of a fine frank bearing, genial, courteous, amiable, and good humoured, Fred. Thesiger soon became a favourite with his brother officers, who were proud of his athletic successes, for he was one of the best hands with the gloves of any amateur of his day. On May 31st, 1855, Fred. Thesiger landed in the Crimea as lieutenant and captain, and remained there till the end of the war returning home a brevet major, and with a breast covered with decorations. In 1857 he became lieutenant-colonel and captain, and within a few months, eager for more active service and practical soldiership than he was likely to see in the Guards, he exchanged into the 95th, then employed in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. There was some difficulty raised about the exchange, for it was beginning to be recognised as unjust that an officer who was only a regimental captain in the Guards should be permitted, by transferring his services to the Line to pass over the heads of all the majors of that branch of the service. However, Thesiger had interest, and attained his object. He reached India only in time for the fag end of the Mutiny, but he so soon acquired a reputation as a good regimental officer that in 1860 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Bombay. When the Abyssinian expedition sailed, Thesiger, who had become a full colonel in 1863, accompanied it as deputy adjutant-general, and was mentioned in despatches for his "great ability and untiring energy." As a matter of course, his presence at the head of the staff on this fatiguing but almost bloodless march secured him a C.B.-ship. Returning to India he was almost immediately appointed Adjutant-General to the army. In that capacity he was remarkable for his assiduity, courtsey, devotion to professional study, and domestic virtues. About 1854 he had abjured intoxicating beverages, and in 1867 he had taken unto himself a wife, the daughter of the late General Heath. What with devotion to the latter, a very natural desire to shield her on to deteriorating influence of Indian society, and his teetotalism, he was at this time more distinguished for his virtues than social attractions. Returning to England in 1874, he was appointed A.D.C. to the Queen and to the command of the Shorncliffe Brigade. Transferred as brigadier-general to Aldershot in 1876, he became a major general in 1877, and in the following year was sent out to the Cape with the local rank of lieutenant-general. He there displayed great activity and energy in bringing the campaign against the Gaikas and Galekas to a successful end, and was made K.C.B. for his services. The commencement of the invasion of Zululand has been unfortunate, and his conduct is no doubt open to criticism, but it says much for him that he is highly esteemed both as a man and a soldier by all in his command.

A JURYMAN'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received a summons to sit on the common jury during the forthcoming Criminal Sessions which commence on the 10th of April. Now it happens that the Easter holidays are from the 9th to the 15th. I cannot, therefore, understand how it is that our respected Chief Justice has permitted an arrangement which will deprive us of those holidays. Could he not have arranged that the Sessions should commence a few days later, and so allow the jurymen to avail themselves of the opportunity to run up to Matheran or elsewhere? It is not too late for Sir Michael Westropp to show some consideration towards us by postponing the forthcoming Sessions one week.

A JURYMAN.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

MR. WILSON has added another attraction to his Circus, in the shape of a novel kind of shooting gallery, which bids fair to become a very popular form of amusement. There are various kinds of weapons to shoot with, and various objects to shoot at, from the lion who opens his mouth and roars and the elephant who moves his trunk about and suddenly mounts a howdah on his back, when hit in a particular spot, to the apple which falls from the head of a temporary William Tell when struck with a dart. The weapons used are saloon rifles, air guns, and cross-bows, with either of which half an hour's capital amusement can be obtained.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

MARCH HANDICAP MATCH.

Names.	Rounds. 1	2	3	4	Total.	Allowance of Points.	Result
J. Dawson	64	61	72	62	259	20	239
F. Macrae	81	70	67	72	290	48	242
T. D. Mackenzie	66	65	68	71	270	24	246
J. S. Burn	64	64	65	63	256	4	252
G. Oliver	66	62	64	65	257	4	253
T. A. Elliot	70	72	77	70	289	36	253
A. Arthur	62	67	67	69	265	8	257
R. Roberts	64	*	...	...	..	..	...
A. F. Simpson	61	*	...	...	...	...	...
D. Bain	73	79	74	*	...	...	...

Match won by J. Dawson.
* Retired.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas—I shall vote for the second reading of this Bill, but at the same time I beg leave to say that I give an affirmative vote not because I approve of the principle of a Government monopoly of the foreshore, but simply because as matters now stand any other course is scarcely possible under the circumstances. This state of things is the natural result of the Government purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, which is now admitted to have been a great blunder. It is this which has deprived us of the benefits of a healthy competition so necessary for economy and the true interest of trade; and has led to the expenditure of vast sums of public money to complete reclamations and bandars far in advance of our wants. It is owing to this that trade has been artificially driven from its old and natural resorts in the native town, thus seriously depreciating the value of property. For instance, godowns in the native town which fetched formerly Rs. 150 a month now scarcely fetch Rs. 40 per mensem. This depreciation of properties has in many cases shaken the credit of the merchants owning them and crippled their trade and enterprize. Had the property of the Elphinstone Company remained in its own hands such a state of things would not have come to pass. Bandar facilities would have been furnished only as trade required, the competition between the several owners would have prevented high charges and the large sums of money which had been years ago invested in large buildings and other facilities for trade in the native town would have remained remunerative. This cannot be considered advantageous to the interests of trade. All this, I submit, renders it doubly necessary that the provisions of the bill should be very carefully considered so as to reduce the evils of monopoly as much as possible. This remark applies specially to the sections relating to the constitution of the Port Trust and the valuation of the properties to be purchased. I will reserve my specific remarks and proposals regarding these matters till we come to the consideration of the sections concerning them.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has discussed the Bill exhaustively and has anticipated the few remarks I intended to make, yet as I sat on the Select Committee I may say in a dual capacity, not only as a non-official member of this Council, but also as a representative of the mercantile interests of this community, I think it right to say a few words. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was good enough to ask me to watch the progress of this Bill through Council, and by his invitation I sat on a Special Committee of the Chamber appointed to consider and report on its provisions. I was thus placed in a position to understand the views of the mercantile community in regard to the Bill. The Special Committee made a report to the meeting of the Chamber which was subsequently adopted. The Chamber of Commerce communicated their opinions to Government in a letter dated 6th January, and also made an oral [illegible] and representations to the Select Committee of this Council by a Deputation from their body. I may say that every recommendation of any consequence made by the Chamber of Commerce has been carried, wholly or in part, by the Select Committee and adopted by them. In every point of view I think the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce have been thoroughly considered, and I think that what the Chairman himself said to the Chamber has been given effect to by the Select Committee. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce appealed to the Chamber to support him in seeing that the Act was carried through in a liberal spirit, that the right of the Chamber to elect members was maintained, that surplus revenue be only applied to improvements and reduction of rates, that the capital debt be put down at a figure which the Commerce of the city can bear without taxing to the utmost her valuable resources. All these points, I think, Sir, have been carefully considered by the Select Committee and have been given effect to. I am assured by the Chairman of the Chamber that the Bill in its present form meets with the approval of the Chamber generally, and they have already taken steps to decide the manner in which they shall elect the five members to form Trustees of the Port Trust. I am sure that the manner in which they are proceeding to do their duty will make their proposal acceptable at once to Government and to the commercial community. So far as I know, there has been only one protest, which was published in the newspapers a few days ago, against the spirit of the Bill, and though I have not seen the signatures to that protest, I am informed that they are principally piece goods dealers and petty brokers who have really no interest to speak of in the trade of the port. I think therefore that what Mr. Gibbs has said I may safely confirm, namely, that the spirit of the Bill has met with the approval of the community generally. Your Excellency is aware that a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has again been summoned to consider a proposed protest against the maximum sum to be sanctioned for the purchase of all the private foreshore properties being fixed at 80 lakhs of rupees, as stated in the Report of the Select Committee. I think that the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs to reduce the amount to seventy-seven lakhs will meet the difficulty. I am quite sure the Council is prepared to give every consideration to anything which may emanate from the Chamber of Commerce, and I am sure the Chamber are animated by no wish to interfere with the progress of the Bill so much wanted by the trade of the port, and when they see that the Council is determined to keep the purchase money at the lowest possible figure, I think, and hope this projected meeting will probably not be carried out. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs spoke of the position of Government in regard to the Wari Bandar terminus. That is the only other point I will allude to. I may say that the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce who waited on the Select Committee left under the impression that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs had promised them that the Wari Bandar terminus was to be made over to the Port Trust. I have heard, of course, the manner in which it is proposed to deal with this property, and I hope Government will be able to make it over to the Port Trust as a portion of the estate to be managed by them. The object I am sure of the Select Committee has been to constitute a powerful body with sufficient control over the large interests confided to them, and reserving only to Government that power which they should have in looking after so very large and valuable a property for the purchase of which they provide the means.

The Bill was then read a second time, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Council proceeded to consider it in detail.

With reference to Section 2, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that attention had had to be paid to the General Ports Act of the Government of India. Wharfage rights were defined to be immoveable property. Without such definitions it was rather difficult to express what property was to be made over.

With regard to sections 5 and 6 the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass said—To these sections I have an objection to offer. The representation of the native element on the Board is not adequate to the native interest in the new Trust. The natives pay three-fourths of the fees collected by the Port Trust, and yet they are to have but three representatives out of 13; their interest in the town and its trade is permanent while that of European merchants is often very limited in its duration, and yet the European merchants are to be given five members while the natives have only three. I think that the claim of the native mercantile community will be met by giving them five representatives, leaving four to the Chamber of Commerce and four to the official element. As to the objection that there are "great difficulties in the way of providing for the election of members of the Board by native merchants," because there exists no association of native merchants similar to the European Chamber of Commerce, I submit that no such difficulties will be felt if a list of native merchants, who have hitherto paid a certain amount of wharfage fees, be prepared by the Port Trust and if such merchants be given the right of electing their representatives on the Trust. I notice that a suggestion similar to this has been made by a large number of native merchants in a memorial addressed to Government on the subject. The election of the nominees to the Liverpool Mersey Dock is done in a similar manner, the qualification, if I mistake not, being the payment of £10 in the shape of dues. We may raise the qualification-rate here to Rs. 200, so as to lesson the difficulty of "a complicated system of account-keeping and registration," which, I submit, can easily be removed by a body like the Port Trust whose expenses for management and the keeping of accounts are said to be nearly 30 per cent. of the income. On these grounds I beg to move that sections 5 and 6 be so altered as to give effect to the nomination of 5 native trustees and their election by native merchants possessing the qualification as suggested above. As to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs that as a great many of the native merchants of Bombay were unacquainted with the English language, it was therefore difficult to arrange for the nomination of native members of the Port Trust, I beg to say that if proper enquiries were made there would be found amongst the native merchants a sufficient number of English speaking persons well qualified to represent the native mercantile community on the Port Trust, and it is my firm conviction that there will not be the slightest difficulty in finding out persons of the requisite qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said that the sections did not limit the number of native members to three. That was the minimum.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—They are practically limited to three; there is no chance of more being elected.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—With regard to the Hon. member's amendment, I would simply state, in addition to what I said in moving the second reading, that the opinion of the Select Committee, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, was the favour of the Board being constituted as here proposed, namely, five members to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and seven other members and the Chairman to be nominated by Government, it being provided that out of the 12 Trustees, not less than three shall be natives of India residing in the city of Bombay. That does not, as my hon. colleague opposite hinted just now, necessitate that three shall be the maximum number of native Trustees on the Board; because even supposing the Chamber of Commerce fail to elect one native member among the five Trustees whose election is proposed to be placed in their hands, still there is nothing to prevent Government nominating four or even five native members if it chooses. The only thing is there must be three as a minimum. At present there is no minimum, so that the Trustees might be all Europeans, but it has always been the intention to nominate two native members. I am of opinion considering all the matters which affect this particular question, that the amendment of the hon. member should not be acceded to, but that the Bill should be left to stand as it now does.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, only the Hon. Mr. Morarjee voting for it.

When Section 7 was reached,

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee said—Your Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs has already informed the Council that the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay has asked to be allowed to elect from among their body two or more members for seats in the Port Trust Board. I am not prepared to go to the length proposed by the Corporation, but I think Government might fairly be asked to nominate at least one member of the Corporation. I am aware that in former years some of the members of the Corporation have had seats on the Port Trust Board, but still it would be better to make the nomination compulsory by law, considering that there are many conflicting interests between the Municipality and the Port Trust. I beg therefore to move that one of the nominees of Government on the Board shall be a member of the Municipal Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—With regard to the observations of the hon. member, I may say that the letter from the Chairman of the Corporation to Government prayed on behalf of the Corporation that the defect in the Bill they alluded to should be met by providing for the due representation of the Municipality by securing to the Municipal Corporation the right to nominate at least two of the members of the Board. But Government did not find itself in a position to accede to this. The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy now wishes to have a provision introduced that one nominee of the Board should also be a member of the Corporation. I might almost say *de minimis non curet lex*, for no Port Trust has ever existed yet in which one, two or three members—I think on one occasion there were six such members—were not also members of the Corporation. It would, I think, be rather a puzzle for the Government to nominate to the Port Trust its eight Trustees without nominating some one who is also a member of the Corporation. At present Mr. Jacomb and Mr. Mathew are members of the Port Trust and are also members of the Corporation. I do not think the matter is of sufficient moment to require that I should say more. I have already stated why I consider it unadvisable for the Corporation to have the nomination of members of the Port Trust. I have no particular objection to the amendment, but I don't think it is worth the trouble of altering the Act for.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—Although there are at the present time members of the Corporation who are also members of the Port Trust, a contingency may hereafter arise when the Municipality may be entirely unrepresented, and with that view I have proposed the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner thought that to restrict action of Government by laying down a hard and fast rule that one of the members of the Port Trust should also be a member of the Municipal Corporation was objectionable.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—The Municipality has to receive revenue in several shapes from the Port Trust, and I think it is necessary that there should be a member of the Municipality on the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There is a practical difficulty which might arise. Supposing the term for which a gentleman was elected to the Corporation was not co-existent with the term for which he was nominated to the Port Trust, he would have to resign the Port Trust, when he ceased to be a member of the Corporation.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—I don't think there would be any real difficulty in regard to that. The Corporation, in such a case, could recommend another gentleman to fill the vacancy.

The Hon Mr. Balfour—I venture to think that considering the manner in which the members of the Corporation have hitherto been treated by Government it would be an ungraceful act to insert a proviso in this Bill compelling Government to nominate one member of the Corporation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the port of Bombay. I have heard no complaint of the manner in which Government have hitherto exercised the powers reposed in them, and I think they may be safely left to the exercise of their own judgment and discretion in nominating Trustees in future.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—With reference to the remark of the Hon. Mr. Balfour, I must say that there is nothing undignified in my proposal. The Chamber of Commerce have asked for the right of electing five members to the Port Trust Board and have got it. Certainly it is not undignified for the Municipality to ask for one representative. However, in deference to the views which have been expressed by the several hon. members I am not inclined to press my motion on the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then I understand that the hon. member withdraws his amendment.

With regard to secton 8, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs said this was an alteration made by the Select Committee to prevent the whole of the Trustees going out of office at one time, so that there might be always at least half of the old Trustees to hand down the traditions which they in turn might have received from their predecessors.

Section 16 was amended by the substitution of the word "to" for "must" in the side-heading to clause (d.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that in the 5th clause of section 22, a mistake had been made in printing. In the Select Committee the words "be entitled," in the 27th line, were struck out, and after "retirement," the word "receive" was put in; but in printing the alteration had been omitted.

The alteration was made accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour suggested that clause 6 of the same section should be amended so as to meet the case of persons who were servants of Government, whose salaries were paid either from the fund known as the Bombay Port Fund or by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That raises a very great question. Although nominally paid by Government, they were all paid from the Port Fund. We went into the papers very carefully, and I find the alteration proposed it would benefit nobody but would give rise to a great deal of difficulty as regards some. Gentlemen did receive pay apparently from Government, but it was debited to the Port Fund. I believe a learned Judge of the High Court ruled that one gentleman was a public servant, and therefore he could not under the Land Acquisition Act award him fees; but other circumstances were mixed up with that,—I believe he received an additional salary on condition that he did not take fees.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour said he did not desire to press the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The matter has been considered, and if the hon. member does not wish to press the amendment, I need not say anything more.

With regard to section 26, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas said—I move that this clause be so altered as to include the portion of the Wari Bandar land which is to be received from the G. I. P. Railway Company and of Mody Bay Estate which lies west of Frere Road and which reverts to Government in 1883. With regard to the Mody Bay Estate I would remind hon. members that the land given by Government in return for that taken at Wari Bandar for the G. I. P. Railway Company, namely, the Apollo and Wellington Reclamations bringing in a revenue of only about 1 per cent on their cost, while the trade pay 4 per cent, and from 1883 will pay 4½ per cent. It is but fair therefore that this Mody Bay land which, as pointed out by the Chamber, can only be made valuable by the competition with the Port Trust, should be given to the new Trust. Government have probably no intention of resuming possession of this land, but it would be more satisfactory to have this stated in this Bill. Moreover, I would here remind hon. members that when the Mazgaon Land Company was sold for a very large sum—say about half a million sterling—this large amount went into the Imperial Treasury, while the burden of the three quarters of a million sterling which we are going to pay for the purchase of the foreshore properties will be borne by the trade of the port. Under these circumstances I respectfully urge that hon. members will embody these suggestions into the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think I have already met the observations of the hon. gentleman on this particular. The fact is if this Council were to make the alterations he suggests, not having the consent of the Government of India, we should be asked why we had given away another's property. We have no power to legislate with regard to property which belongs to the Government of India. Wari Bandar belongs to the Government of India and they have lent it to the Railway Company. A committee has been appointed to consider the terms on which it can be taken back. The Mody Bay Imperial Estate also belongs to the Government of India. But the arguments of the hon. member might very well be forwarded to the Executive Department for consideration. It seems to me that it would be *ulta vires* for this Council to make the alterations suggested.

The amendments on being put to the vote, was lost.

With regard to sections 29 and 30, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass remarked—In the offers made by Government and recommended by the Camber of Commerce the native community have not at all been consulted, and though I believe the sums offered for the various properties to be very high under the present state of things, yet taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances of the case, namely, the great ruin brought upon the owners of these properties by the competition of the Port Trust, I think it will be a kind of justice to them to pay them fairly. I therefore propose that specified sums be placed against each property so that there may be no more question as to the prices to be paid to each owner.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The hon. member's amendment is with regard to Schedule A., to add to it the two columns which originally appeared in the Bill as it was first published, and to fill in against each of the properties, the sum proposed to be paid for it. The objection to that proposal is that with regard to that last ten properties, the sum to be paid for them is not known, nor can it be estimated, as I have already explained. And with regard to the others it is of no use for us to legislate as to what is to be paid for each of them, because this Council has no power to come to terms with the owners, nor has anybody that power except the Secretary of State. It was because this Government thought it advisable to do what this amendment now proposes, that the Select Committee were so long in making their Report, and the reason it is made as at present is because the Secretary of State refused to allow this Government to conclude the arrangement.

The amendment was put to the vote by a show of hands, and lost.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed that section 30 should be amended by the substitution of the words "seventy-seven" for the word "eighty" in the 17th line.

H. E. the President—Do you think 77 lakhs will leave sufficient margin?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes. I went into the matter very carefully.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—In support of the propriety of reducing the outside total sum payable for the foreshore properties to 77 lakhs I may state, as one of the officers entrusted with the conduct of the original negociations, that had it been permissible to conclude the negociations in July last, the whole of the properties might have been acquired at from 74 to 76 lakhs, assuming that the minor properties at the head of the harbour could have been acquired at 5 lakhs. The original offer actually made to the four large proprietors was, in round numbers, 60 lakhs. Additional 10 lakhs or a total of 70 lakhs, would certainly have enabled the purchase of these properties to be amicably agreed upon. The estimate of 7 lakhs for the minor properties affords a full amount and margin on the 5 lakhs originally estimated for the small properties at the head of the harbour.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

In section 50, in the 7th line, the word "and" was substitude for "which."

With regard to section 72, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs said—This section was open to criticism as first drafted, because it militated against the Government of India's Ports Act, and we had to put in a proviso about the persons who were to be appointed pilots. I now suggest that from the first and second lines the word "exclusive" should be omitted.

This was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, at the completion of the consideration of the Bill in detail, announced that he intended to move the third reading at the next meeting of the Council.

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon. Col. Merriman moved for an extension of the time allowed to the Select Committee on the Irrigation Bill to report, to the 1st of May. He said—I desire to explain that the cause of the delay is owing to a despatch received in the early part of last month from the Secretary of State calling for full explanation on two points in the Bill as originally introduced into Council, viz., sections 46 and 47. And also to a letter from the Government of India, received at the end of last month, referring to this despatch of the Secretary of State, and commenting on a few other sections of the Bill. These documents arrived just at the time when the Select Committee had almost brought their labours to a close, and pending the consideration of these communications by the Local Government, the action of the Select Committee was necessarily temporarily suspended. I need not enter into the details of the matters involved. It will suffice to say they have received careful consideration and I understand will be placed at the disposal of the Select Committee, who will then be able to proceed with their duties. I might also mention that the Sarvajanik Sabha have favoured Government with their views regarding the Irrigation Bill and that that document will also be placed before the Select Committee. With these remarks, I beg to move that the time be extended to the 1st May next.

At the suggestion of H. E. the President, the Hon. Col. Merriman consented to alter the time of extension to the 10th April in which form the motion was adopted.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council till Tuesday next at 4-30 p. m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of the above very excellent institution was held on Thursday evening in the Library of the Home, H. E. the Governor occupying the chair. A guard of honour consisting of a detachment of blue jackets from H.M.S. Ready, was drawn up outside the building to receive His Excellency, and having performed this duty they were marched into the room, where the meeting was held, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The band of the 9th Regiment N. I. was stationed in the enclosure in front of the building and played some lively airs, both before and after the meeting. On his arrival Sir Richard Temple was received by the directors of the institution, and taken over the building. Amongst those present at the meeting were:—The Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. Ashburner, the Bishop of Bombay, Captain Grant, R. N., and officers of the Malabar, Commander Edwards, R. N., and officers of the Ready, Col. Merriman, Col. Macdonald, Mr. Bythell, the Rev. Mr. Evans, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the Rev. Mr. Lewis (of the Malabar), Major General Hewett, Col. Baker, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Wood, Mr. Mowat, Capt. Morland, Capt. Brebner, Mr. Madden, J. E. Bodger, Mr. Wilson, Col. Sibthorpe, Mr. C. Chambers, Mr J.B. Peile (Secretary to Government), Mr. Farnham [American Consul], Mr. Geo. Ormiston, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Maidment, Mr. Walker, Mr. Corke, Mr. Ensor, Captain Hillcoat, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, the officers of the Portuguese troopship India, the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, &c.

The honorary secretary (Captain Brebner) read the annual report which stated that the total daily number of officers and seamen of all ratings in the Home, during 1878 was 21·018, the daily average being 57·58, numbers considerably greater than those of last year—a circumstance as remarkable as unlooked for when the state of trade and shipping matters generally at the port, during the year just closed, were taken into consideration. The excellent results could not have been attained without the cordial assistance of the shipping authorities, and the directors gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of tendering their best thanks to the acting shipping master for the interest he had taken in the Home and the influence he had brought to bear inducing seamen discharged in Bombay to avail themselves of its benefits and advantages. The daily total of 514 destitue seamen have during the year been accommodated in the Home, the daily average being 141, many were supported by the shipping authorities here on behalf of the Board of Trade, whilst others had been maintained out of the funds of the Home. The directors had much pleasure in reiterating the statement which appeared in their previous report, to the effect that temperance would seem to be far more prominent among the seamen frequenting the establishment than was the case in former years, while they had the satisfaction to add that many of the better class among them had now become total abstainers. The seamen boarders had been comparatively healthy, only 141 having been admitted into hospital for treatment during the year, being a percentage on the total number of entries into the Home of only ·67. It was gratifying to record that no casualties to shipping had occurred on this side of India, and only one shipwrecked crew had been landed, viz: that of the British ship. The Pride of Canada, which vessel was abandoned off the Cape of Good Hope in a gale of wind. The 16 destitute seamen and officers who belonged to the vessel were received into the Home and their wants duly attended to. The canteen and clothing stores had been satisfactorily conducted during the year, and in but few cases had the privilege of the former been abused. The chaplain's report, which was also read, spoke encouragingly of the religious work which was being carried on under his superintendence at the Home. In an appendix to the report of the committee it was stated that the number admitted during the year was 1,670 against 1,242 during the previous year. The greatest number in the home at any one time during the year was 124, and the least, 26.

The Hon. J. Gibbs moved the reception and adoption of the report, and in doing so stated that the reserve found in Government paper had been raised during the year from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. In addition to this fund they had the "Henry Memorial Fund" which amounted to Rs.65,000, which was invested at four per cent, and yielded Rs. 200 per annum, which was used to defray the cost of providing periodicals, magazines, and works of interest to sailors, for the reading room. The surplus of Rs. 8,632 was the accumulation of three years, but a large proportion of it (Rs. 4,625) was last year's profit. The surplus was chiefly derived from the profit on messing, which, of course, was more or less, according to the number of the inmates; but in addition to this there was some profit from the second floor, which brought in about Rs. 1,800 a year. Both these sources of revenue, however, were temporary and evanescent in their nature. Whenever there was any depression of trade, they generally had a larger number of inmates at the Home, and the last year had been no exception to the rule. The crews of the vessels were discharged at such times as these, and the crews naturally went to the Home until they were engaged again. It must not be supposed, however, that because this year they had been able to lay up this money, that with a large and expensive building like theirs they would always be able to do so. The building was now being redecorated, and there were sundry other expenses, which would involve the expenditure of something like Rs. 3,000. He might mention that the subcriptions were not so large now as they formerly were. Merchants' houses were being shut up, and there was a general reduction in their expenses, and, therefore, they confidently looked to the Government to maintain the Home in its present state of efficiency. (Applause.) The report was a very satisfactory one, and he felt quite certain that if the originators of the Home were present that evening, they would feel that their labours, which had extended over a long period of years, had not been in vain, and that they had exceeded all their most cherished anticipations. (Applause.) He thought that when sailors landed at Bombay they must be very much astonished to find that such a magnificent house had been erected for their benefit. In the interior every convenience that they could wish for was provided. There was a fine library, good sitting rooms and very excellent dormitories. It was not to be wondered, therefore, that the men once they got in the Home, were not in a hurry to get out of it. He was sure that if he were a sailor he should use his best endeavours to take in their excellent friends, and remain as long as possible. The objects of the Home were of a most praiseworthy nature. The Home was established to enable sailors to get board and lodging at a very moderate rate, and to preserve them from the cheating, and other iniquities of this great city; also to enable them to save their money and forward it to their friends if they wished to do so. In addition to these advantages the moral and intellectual welfare of the inmates was well looked after, and he was quite certain that could the Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the first stone of the Home, be present that day to see what a magnificent building had been raised, it would rejoice him more than anything else, for no member of the Royal family had the sailors interests so much at heart as His Royal Highness. (Applause.) Memories faded and it was very often forgotten how things came into existence, and perhaps many present might not be aware how the Home was built. The cost of erection was defrayed by a subscription of two lacks of rupees from the late Gaikwar of Baroda, and to this the Government added a similar sum, so that altogether the building cost four lacs of rupees, or about £40,000. This very large sum, he thought it must be admitted had been well laid out. He was sure that the benefits which accrued to sailors from frequenting the Home were great. He did not wonder that the numbers of inmates increased, for he was sure that at no port in the world could sailors have greater inducements to stay away from the outside temptations than at Bombay. (Applause.)

The Hon. L. B. Ashburner seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Bombay moved the next resolution which was as follows:—

"That this meeting desires to express its gratitude for the advantages which this and similar Institutions have conferred on Seamen for many years past, and it cordially approves of the means adopted by the Directors to promote their interests and well being."

He remembered as he was landing at Gibraltar on his first voyage to India, that when they were half way to the land his friend and travelling companion, pointed back to the steamer and said, "That is all that we can now call our Home," and he remembered that a kind of qualm came over him as he looked towards the good ship Tanjore. This ship, he thought, was very well as a P. and O. ship, but as a Home he did not like it; yet on board this steamer he had his snug cabin, which, if not very spacious, was well fitted up, and as seafaring things went luxurious. He had his own books and comforts of many kinds around him, and if he wanted to speak to his father in Heaven, he could follow his Saviour's precept and shut the door and pray in secret. Yet this place hardly seemed like a home to him. One liked to have a home, the first suggestion of which was not that many miles of water was between oneself and all one loved, oneliked at least to have a home which suggested no physical qualm, and with which there were no associations that state which was so aptly described by saying that for the first hour you were afraid you would die, and for the second you said you would not. However, such a vessel as this was much more like a home than a trading vessel was likely to be, and, therefore, he thought they might feel grateful for the comforts which were provided for seamen at this magnificent institution. They wanted seamen to feel that they were in a place more like home than their quarters on boardship could be. It was true they could not offer sailors the many associations which clustered round the name of home; it was true they would not make sailors feel here, as they would at their own home, which however, humble it was, was their own, and that they could not compensate them for being separated from those they loved. But when sailors took up their temporary abode in Bombay, they wished them to take away with them from the Home something of a homely and "Auld lang syne" feeling. This was not the only reason why they should feel grateful that sailors had a place like that provided for them, because, in a city like that there were too many places provided where a sailor could take his ease and be merry, and where the associations were not of the kind conducive to that kind of living which they hoped the Home tended to introduce. Therefore, they felt not only glad but grateful that the Home had been provided for them as to the word "grateful" in the resolution, he submitted they might be glad of many things which were done for other people, but they could only be "grateful" for anything which was done for themselves. Therefore, he felt that the introduction of the word grateful into the report was a peculiarly happy point, for he held that what was done for their seafaring brethren was done for themselves. (Applause.) Not only from the common feeling that because they were men and should therefore have a fellow feeling for them, but also, because if they were far from home, there ought to be a special closeness of common feeling amongst them. He thought if a number of Englishmen found themselves together in a place like Bombay, it was a compensation for the things left at home to find that there was a close unity amongst all Englishmen here. For his own part he had great cause to be greatful for that feeling of common sympathy, and common kindness, which was characteristic of Indian life. He felt that this spirit was one which ought to be universal. Therefore, they in Bombay felt that the well being of Englishmen who frequented the place was something which lay very close to their hearts. They not only wished to see their seafaring brethren happy here, but they also wished them to feel that with their well being and with their good conduct, the reputation of the English community of Bombay was bound up. [Applause.] They felt that when their native fellow subjects saw their sailors come ashore knowing that they had been out off, for perhaps months from amusement and many things which make life enjoyable, it was important that they should see that they could conduct themselves as well as those who had not the same temptations, and in a manner which would do credit to the English name, and so to secure with our native follow subjects the reputation of Englishmen for sobriety and for morality. [Applause.] As to the remainder of the resolution he thought they ought to express their cordial approval of the means adopted by the directors to secure these great and desirable ends which had been attained. Having had the privilege of being shown round the building to see what was being done for the benefit of the sailors, he felt that he could move that part of the resolution referring to the directors with the same cordiality as the other portion, because he felt that the directors had in the most happy way tried to secure that the Home should be a place of liberty, a place where a man might feel that he was not shut up and made a prisoner of, but a place in which he was encouraged to enjoy himself. In the report which had just been read they learned that not only the secular well being of inmates was provided for, but they were also invited to join in cummon worship to almighty God and to learn that there was a Heavenly Farther above, and a Saviour who loved them. (Applause.) Without some such provision as this he must say that he should think that the arrangements of the Home would be incomplete. He was quite sure that the gentleman who had the spiritual charge of the Home had performed his duties with zeal and cordiality, and would still continue to do so. He (the Bishop) had not been long in the Diocese when he received a letter from Mr. Evans stating that although he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative appointment, yet it gave him no spiritual work, and he also stated that he was willing to give up that appointment, if he was provided with a charge which would enable him to excercise his spiritual calling. He subsequently removed to Bombay, and he [the Bishop] was sure that they might leave the spiritual care of the Home in his charge with the utmost confidence. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Evans in seconding the resolution thanked the Bishop for his kind remarks. There could be no doubt that in a large port like Bombay there were a large number of seamen who required some such place as the Home. Formerly, in Calcutta, when the poor Tar landed on shore he was a prey to the land sharks, and in a short time all his hard earned wages had been expended. This state of things was gradually altered. Homes were built in various places for the entertainment of seamen, and finding that these answered so well an institution was erected, which although perhaps not equal their own in some respects, yet the arrangements were equally as good as their own. Besides giving the seamen in these Homes every comfort he could wish for, the seamen on entering them, were given to understand that some one took an interest in their welfare and were taught to look upon themselves not as a mere animal in the hands of the community, but as a man who had duties to perform not only towards himself, but towards his fellow creatures. He was sure that when once seamen had begun to use the Home they learned to respect themselves a great deal more, and were a great deal more respected than formerly. As a rule people took little or no interest in the spiritual welfare of seamen. They only remained in one place a short time, and some people thought it was a thankless task to work amongst seamen, but he was of a different opinion. He thought that a seaman who had been four or five months on the wide sea, when he did come ashore, thought more of the higher duties which he ought to perform than he otherwise would and all that was said to him took indelible root in his mind, and although this might not bear fruit at the time it would later on. (Applause.)

The motion was then put and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bythell then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting feels deeply gratified to those friends who have so liberally and for so many years contributed to the support of the institution, and also to those who by their frequent visits to the 'Home' testify their continued interest in the Inmates."—He observed that the fact that the institution had been used by such large numbers of seamen showed that they appreciated the accomodation, and comforts provided for them. If they looked at the noble building, and the fine site which it occoupied, and then compared it with the quarters which the sailors would have occupied if it had not been built, they would entertain no doubt whatever that a very great benefit had been conferred on the mercantile marine. It appeared to him that the framers of the motion had intended that it should convey a hint to them. It appeared to him that what they said was something of this kind:—"You see what your kindness and liberality have assisted the dirsectors in the past, and we hope that you will continue your liberality on the same scale in the future. A former speaker had referred to the severe crisis through which Bombay was passing. For his own part he did not think that their island would be entirely swamped by this wave of commercial depression. He did not go quite so far as to say that in time Bombay would be the centre of the universe, but he believed that she would one day be the centre of the trade of India. If this were the case she would soon rise from her present despondency, and would be liberal in supporting any institutions which appealed to her sympathy. They all knew that their gallant navy and perhaps he might be allowed to say in a humble way, also the merchant service had done a great deal to uphold the honour of the British name. He would ask what would England do if she lost the command of the seas! Why she would lose her supremacy amongst the nations of the world, and would lose the influence at present exercised. With regard to the surplus, if need for it should arise, he felt certain that the inhabitants of the city would respond at once to the call and willingly help to uphold the honour of the British flag. (Applause.)

Dr. Murphy briefly seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston moved—"That the retiring directors, Captains Dixon and Clarke, and Drs. Arnot and Weir, be re-elected and that Captain Morland and Messrs. Brebner and Tait be invited to resume (under section 7 of the Articles of Association) their offices of President, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively." He was glad to see that the finances were in such a flourishing condition, and if gentlemen were to follow his example and become life members he hoped that in course of time they might be enabled to dispense with subscriptions. One matter which struck him as being very singular, and which must also strike them, was that there had been no case of shipwreck on the coast, and this showed that the authorities of the port of Bombay had taken such steps to ensure the safety of vessels on the coast. (Applause.) There were now no burning questions on the directorate. At the time he was a director, there was some discussion as to whether they ought to allow the inmates to obtain liquor at the bar. He spoke in favour of this course being pursued, and he was very glad to see from the report that notwithstanding the facilities of getting drink, sobriety had increased. It was natural that it should be so. Sailors above all men liked a dram, and he believed that if they drank at all they should drink wholesome liquor, and this they provided at a reasonable price. He believed that if sailors could not obtain drink they would not use the Home at all. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin Wood briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. M. Mowat next proposed:—"That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the directors for the management of the affairs of this institution during the past year. It was no easy task to keep philanthropic objects popular in the great cities of the East, but it was evident that Captain Morland and his brother directors had been singularly successful in the management of this institution. The objects for which the Home was organized were fully explained in the printed reports, they were laudable in the extreme and it spoke volumes for the attention which had been bestowed by various committees that in 42 years it had attained its present position. [Hear, hear.] When he called at the Home the other day he was told by an American sailor that it was the finest "Home" in the world (and a Sailors' Home is a necessary in every great Port), but what was perhaps better still he had it on good medical authority that it was one of the healthiest. [Applause]. This was proved by the records of the European General Hospital—the number of cases requiring medical treatment having fallen off materially since the Home was changed from Dhobie Talao to the present site. This magnificent building contained many elements of comfort. The imposing edifice owed its existence to the liberality of a native Prince; its beauty to one of the most rising engineers in the City, and it bore what must be an attraction to sailors—the name of the sailor Prince—the second son of our beloved Queen. [Applause.] While the directors had attended to the necessaries of life, they had not been forgetful of many of the comforts. There was an excellent library which was given as a memorial to one whose name would long be remembered with respect in the city—a true sailor—and the friend of sailors. [Hear, hear.] The means of gaining that instruction which was necessary to success in life was here to some extent within the reach of the inmates. And many a good man has risen from the forecastle. [Applause.] This being the case the time lost to many through the depression of trade, the mention of which ran through the secretary's report had at least some compensating advantages. As regarded the carrying trade the depression arose through a series of bad harvest in many of the most important conntries of Asia. This they trusted a bountiful nature would over come in time. The depression in trade generally was due to more complicated causes. To the Catholic genius of H. E. who was to follow they owed many eloquent addresses of late, but he questioned whether he had ever had a better subject than that which now offered itself. India might justly feel proud of her forests, but the nobles one of all was the forest of five thousand masts which adorned the Queen of the Indian Ocean. (Cheers.) There they had living hearts and hands which had done not a little to make that city and Empire what they now were. Their greatness was mainly due to their Commercial prestige, and the British tar—the pillar of their Mercantile fleet—had contributed in no small degree in bringing this about. True, fearless and brave he was still to the kind heart which Dibdin Falconer and Campbell had painted him; and "Tom Bowling" the "Good ship Rover" and the "Shipwreck" would always be remembered. The sailor will be welcomed by us all so long as

"Britannia needs no bulwarks.
No towers along the steep:
Her march is o'er the mountain-waves:
Her home is on the deep."

[Loud and prolonged applause.]

Dr. Pinkerton seconded the motion which was also carried.

H. E. the Governor—Ladies and gentlemen, accord to the programme of our proceedings this evening, it now devolves upon me to address the meeting. I have had particular pleasure in presiding this evening, because I see this hall so well filled with representatives of various sections of the community, and if I may judge by the somewhat loud applause from the back benches, and think there must be a good number of sailors present. If so I hope they will carry away with them to their ships happy recollections long of this evening's proceedings, which will show them how great an interest is taken by the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay in the welfare of seamen. (Applause.) It has also been a pleasure to me, as I am sure it has been to every one else, to listen to so many practical and spirited speeches addressed to this assembly by so many gentlemen representing several sections of the community. All this shows how widespread the interest is becoming in the Sailors' Home. Now after listening to the several speeches that have been made this evening, it is difficult for me to invent anything new. Nevertheless, after going around in company with the Lord Bishop and many other gentlemen present, the rooms, apartments and dormitories of this institution, I think there are just one of the two practical remarks which I may venture to address to you. Now, ladies and gentlemen, remember that the object of this institution is to reclaim the seamen from the low boarding houses in the interior of the native city which they would frequent if it were not for this Home. Having had the chief executive authority in both the capitals of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, I can assure you it is hard for you, ladies and gentlemen, who have just seen this Home, to imagine what dens of misery and wickedness, used to await the sailors in Calcutta and Bombay, whenever he left his ship. One of these quarters in Calcutta is called Flag Street. I don't know what may be the synonym for Flag Street in Bombay, but I observe in a former report that there used to be dozens of such boarding houses as I have mentioned inBombay. I learn from this report that there is only one such boarding-house remaining. That was in 1877, and I hope that this one will also be done away with, if it has not already been extinguished. [Applause]. It must be remembered that if a home is to be attractive, all reasonable comforts must be provided. There must not only be airy dormitories, a good table, and a well kept kitchen, and a liberal diet, but there must also—excuse me for saying so—be a well regulated canteen. (Applause). I say this with all deference to our excellent friends of the Temperance Association. Nobody can be a greater advocate than I am of the temperance movement, but it is manifest that in the present state of society all men will not belong to that movement. The more that belong to it, the better; but in the meantime until the movement become universal there will be a certain number of men who will use in moderation those liquors which Providence has provided for the comfort of man. [Applause.] The great thing is that those who drink should be encouraged to take their wholesome liquor in moderation, and that moderation I am sanguine is best secured by a well organised canteen. [Applause.] I say this with perfect confidence having seen the working of the Sailors' Home at Calcutta as well as at Bombay. But besides this matter it is most essential that there should be a good reading room and a good library. Remember that education is spreading among sailors, as it is spreading among all classes of our countrymen at home, and if this institution is to be rendered attractive there should be a well-spread table—a table spread with bounties and delicacies for the mind; especially such things as illustrated papers. For instance, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*. Then, again, the walls should be well hung with [illegible]. [Applause.] Sailors are above all things [illegible] [Laughter and applause.] There is no c[illegible] have to study practical geography so mu[illegible] sailors; and there is no class of men who [illegible] much instructed by good maps hung upon the [illegible]ors. The maps should not only show the [illegible] configuration of the different countries, but should be illustrated, showing the different people who inhabit those countries, and giving a picture of the costumes, as well as a list of the productions. There should also be a well stocked library. The present library is all very well so far as it goes, but it is after all a very small one. It bears the name of a most honoured member, of the marine community at Bombay, Captain Henry: indeed has been founded in his name. But a further collection of popular books is required. Then the library may well be used as a place of prayer. I am sure in saying this I shall have the approbation of His Lordship the Bishop. I can assure you that in going the rounds of the sailors' institution at Calcutta I have repeatedly seen the library cleared for a few minutes for the holy service of prayer. Then there should be weekly services on Sundays. That, doubtless, is well attended to since the institution has had Mr. Evans' unbought services, and most meritorious services they have been; but in order to render these divine services reasonably attractive to seamen there should be an harmonium so that there may be sung psalms and hymns. I recommend the gift of an harmonium to this institution as a special object of charity to our friends. So much then, ladies and gentlemen, for the present condition of our institution. Let me remind you of one particular circumstance in its history. It was founded, as former speakers have observed, just forty years ago, in the year 1838. At that time only 198 seamen were admitted to the Home during the year, whereas in the year just past no less than 1,670 seamen were admitted. That is an increase of eight or ninefold, within forty years [applause] affording a marked illustration of the growth of Bombay as a port. But ladies and gentlemen, that fact, so far encouraging should only stimulate you to greater effort, because great as the number is, it is small compared with the total number of sailors who enter this port annually. I learn from my friend the superintendent of marine, on my left, supported by the statement of my friend the shipping master, that as many as 15,000 European seamen come to this port during the year, so that we only succeed in securing about one-seventh the total number of sailors at this Home. Now, it may be supposed that every sailor who enters this harbour will be coming ashore with a few friends for a few hours if not for several days. Conceive the immense accommodation we should have to provide if every sailor who comes to this port should enter the sailors' Home as a resident. Indeed, esides the 1,670 above stated as residente there are very many whose number statistically I cannot give I am very glad to hear the allusion which has been made by Mr. Gibbs regarding the debt of gratitude which we owe to a native prince—the Gaekwar of Baroda. Now Baroda has, no doubt, had much that is invidious attached to it of late years, but the Gaekwar who made this noble gift was Khunderao, a prince who was able and well disposed; a good ruler as well as a loyal vassal of the British Crown. (Applause) I have also listened with satisfaction to that indirect mention that was made by the preceding speaker to the architect—Mr. Stevens. If good friends are required in the future, it may be as well to recollect what distinguished friends this institution has had in former times. As a preceding speaker justly observed, this institution grew up under the fostering care of the Indian Navy, and I am sure it is a satisfaction for us to see around this table so many representatives of that great naval service of the past, I mean such men as Moreland, Brebner, and Carew. In thinking of this our minds go back to past Commanders-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to Sir Charles Malcolm, Sir Henry Leekes, also Commander Wellesley. To them I may add the names of Robinson and Searle, former Superintendents of Marine. I was advised to mention Mr. Thomas Ormiston amongst the friends departed (laughter); but to my satisfaction, I have not been obliged to do so, as he is present this afternoon and has made a speech. But, gentlemen, distinguished as the best friends of the institution have been in the past, we need not despair for either the present or the future; for besides the gentlemen I have mentioned sitting round this table, we have such men as Captains Dixon and Crockett, Mr. Jackson, a distinguished member of the bar, and such excellent officers of the institution as Mr. Tait, the honorary treasurer, Mr. Lauder, the superintendent, and Mr. Shaik Cassim, the surgeon. It is remarkable that a most useful and popular surgeon of this institution should be, not a European, but a native of Bombay. (Applause.) I have pointed out to you the great necessity there will be for the future development of this institution, and it must be satisfactory for you all to think how many staunch supporters this institution has amongst the mercantile community. The preceding speaker, as you may be aware, is the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and a more suitable person to be present this evening could not be imagined. He represents that great section of the community who have a peculiar interest in this institution—a section of the community upon which I venture to say, this institution has a peculiar claim, and gentlemen, well have the marchants of the borough answered to that claim. Of the honoured names of the supporters of this institution, the P. and O. Company, represented by Captain Kellock, stands foremost. This gentleman I believe has also served many times as an active director of this institution. Then there are the names of Messrs. Nicol and Co., Messrs. Graham and Co., Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and Messrs. Gaddum and Co. It is very satisfactory to note that amongst the most beneficent members of this institution are three of the great foreign companies connected with this port—such companies as the Austrian Lloyds, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and the Rubbatino Co. [Applause.] With regard to the various associations of this institution which are now historical, other speakers have recalled to you the names of the Sailor Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, and of the magnificent patron, the late Gaekwar of Baroda; but perhaps I may be allowed to add a few particulars. This institution was opened by my predecessor, Sir Phillip Wodehouse, under whose administration it was built, and upon that occasion Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India, was present. I am sure that His Lordship will always hear with this utmost gladness and interest the results of our annual proceedings. Now, ladies and gentlemen, as the evening is so far advanced I am afraid that I am hardly equal to answer the challenge which the preceding speaker gave me to descant upon the theme of the British seaman with special reference to Bombay, and even if I were able to do justice to such a theme, the lengthening shadows of evening would prevent me. Indeed this institution is connected with a subject which has such a national interest, that just as there are certain Royal toasts of such pre-eminent prestige, that they were always givin in silence, so if there is a subject which needs no remarks in explanation at the hands of Englishman, that subject is, from its inherent greatness and nobleness, the subject of the British seaman. [Applause.] I have shown you that this is one of the greatest ports in all Asia;—I am told that it is the second or third greatest port in the British empire;—and I have also shown you how many thousands of seamen annually resort here. The object of the Sailors' Home was to give them a thoroughly hospitable reception whenever they land at the port, a reception which would be thoroughly worthy of this great city, and, above all things, a reception which should be worthy of this influential and in many respects opulent community, a reception which should vindicate before our native fellow-subjects the interest which we take in all Englishmen who land upon our shores, especially in that section of Englishman who are so peculiarly bound up with everything that is grand in the British empire, and whose requirements and constitutions rendered it necessary that they should have a thoroughly comfortable, humanising, civilizing, elevating home when they set foot on the shore of Bombay. (Applause.) Captain Morland intimated that a harmonium had been forthcoming out of the proceeds of a concert which amounted to 1,332 rupees.

A vote of thanks, briefly proposed by Captain Morland to H. E. the Governor for presiding, and as briefly acknowledged by His Excellency, closed the proceedings.

THE BURNING OF THE SANDHURST.

PRIVATE letters which have been courteously placed at our disposal, enable us to give our readers some interesting particulars of the burning of the Sandhurst which was, at the time, on her way from Calcutta to London, and on board which Mr. and Mrs. John Bettie and family, and Mr. Pearce, of this city (Calcutta) were proceeding home *via* the Cape.

The fire, which appears to have arisen in some loose jute, was first discovered at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th February, when the ship was about 23 miles south of the Line in Longitude 84°. "The children," says the writer of one of the letters before us, "were playing in the saloon, and we were on deck. They came running up to say smoke was coming up from the hold; then the steward appeared saying the jute was burning." Owing to the highly inflammable nature of the burning material, and the way in which it was disposed, the flames spread with terrific rapidity, and in a few minutes rendered all access to the poop where the passengers' cabins were situated, impossible, the consequence being that they were unable to save any of their property, though the Captain, who appears throughout to have displayed great coolness and forethought, fortunately succeeded in getting out his chronometer and sextant.

For upwards of two hours the crew worked vigorously at the buckets, but, notwithstanding the quantity of water poured into the hold, were unable to make head against the flames, which soon burst over the ship's side. Under these circumstances it was decided to take to the boats, three of which were lowered, the last with some reluctance on the part of the men, who, by this time, seem to have become panic struck. Fortunately, the weather was calm, and though Mrs. Beattie and her children had to be dropped into the boats, no accident occurred. A number of tins of meat were saved, and a small quantity of biscuits, some butter, and five barrels of water were put in the boats. The boatswain behaved admirably, placing the contents of his chest at the disposal of the passengers, who were thus able to provide themselves with pilot jackets, hats, and warm shirts. On Sunday, and on Monday morning, the boats returned to the ship, and got what was necessary in the way of spars and sails, besides managing to cook some fowls and pork. It was hoped that some passing ship might be attracted by the fire, but this was not the case, and finally the boats, each with about twelve persons on board, were steered for Achin Head, that containing the Captain and passengers leading the way. Half a pint was the daily allowance of water for each person, and every morning at half-past six a 2lb. tin of meat was opened, and divided between the twelve, with a piece of biscuit and a third of the allowance of water. At noon biscuit and butter, with another third of the allowance of water, was served out, and the same at 6 p.m. It was nin[illegible] days before the boats reached Achin Head, during [illegible] greater part of which time the passengers suffered much from the heat, which would have been unendurable, but for an awning which was put up. They had two very squally nights with a high sea, during which there was some danger, and the boat in which the passengers were, leaked [illegible], requiring baling out every half hour. Not a sail was sighted till they were within a f[illegible] of Achin, and among the islands off the coast, [illegible] on the 6th instant they were picked up by a Dutch gunboat, which sent them on in a despatch boat to P[illegible]. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of the Dutch officers, who insisted on their drinking long [illegible] of champagne the moment they put foot on board their steamer, loaded them with everything in the way of clothing that they thought could be of use of them, and fed them on the best their well-furnished larder could supply.

They arrived at Penang on Saturday the 8th instant, and so pleased were the passengers with their experience of Dutch hospitality, that they went to the Dutch hotel there and were treated with the utmost kindness by the landlady, who gave them clothes and did all she could to make them comfortable. The next day many of the residents called on them, among them the Lieutenant-Governor and his wife, who thoughtfully brought [illegible] a large bundle of clothing and offered them e[illegible], and Mrs. Fox, the wife of the Harbo[illegible], was conspicuous by her kindness.

Th[illegible] and ten of the crew left Penang for Sou[illegible], via Galle, in the P. and O steamer Gwalior, [illegible], the 10th instant; and their friends will be [illegible] to know that they were not much the worse in [illegible] for the hardship and exposure they had undergone.

We may add that on the morning of the 17th Feb., the second after the outbreak of the fire when the boats lost sight of the Sandhurst, her masts went overboard and she was burning right up the bows, but the fire was exhausted aft. Several holes appeared to have been burnt in her side near the water, and she had a strong list, so that she would probably soon have foundered.—*Englishman.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND............£560,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercia towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed wi'hin the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the hade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes t look after Rungal ows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALF, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 16	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canoms	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20	per case of 2 doz. pints
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	per doz. Qts
*** HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.**		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 18	„
Do.	„ 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Do.	„ 27	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30	„
Ruedesheimer	„ 30	„
Do.	„ 33	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38	per doz. Qts.
BEER :—		
Norway Pale Ale	Rs. 18	per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 20	per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	„ 24	„ 8 doz. pts.
*** CHAMPAGNE :—**		
Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 42	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qt.
„ „	„ 53	per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 55	per case of 2 per doz. Qts.
BRANDY :—		
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s *	„ 20	„

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 11½ per doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 13½ per dozen tins.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

MILLER & RICHARD'S Presses, Types, and all requisites, always in stock.—Terms cash.

EWING & Co.
Agents, Calcutta.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS. Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barfle Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary ebrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue its use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents :
BOMBAY : Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEADS.
Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of all sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.
Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.
Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.
Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horsehair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers, Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be happy to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repa'r, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support

---

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS. Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1879 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1879) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

CARLTON WHISKY.

SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old. Credit.	11 Years Old. Cash.	5 Years Old. Credit.	5 Years Old. Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.			CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR WHITE LABEL	Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT	Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts		
	*** STARS, Quarts		
	**** STARS FLASKS		
	**** STARS ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5 ; ditto striking at Rs. 95. O stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS Principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

LADIES GOING HOME

WILL FIND ALL THAT THEY REQUIRE FOR
THE VOYAGE AT
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS
MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escap
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
tra la e,

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest [illegible] specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our [illegible] them ncrease from year to year.

F. L & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, [illegible], 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

BEST BRITISH HOSIERY.

HOAR & COMPANY have great confidence in recommending their Hosiery having giving special attention to its manufacture. The half Hose are all made with stout heels and feet, the Pants, Double Seated, and the Banians cut low in the neck for Indian wear, and well stayed at the seams, to resist the rough usage of India Washing.

LESS TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Undressed	9 0
Super do. do. Dressed	13 0
Extra Super do. do.	18 0
Drab Grounds, Light Stripes	13 0
Light Grounds, Blue, Red, and Black Stripes	15 0
Dark Grounds, Fancy Stripes	16 0
Light Grounds, Narrow Stripes	18 0
Drab Grounds, Fancy Stripes	19 0
Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Silk	15 4
Super do. do.	25 0
Lisle Thread Fancy Stripes	25 0

MERINO SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Plain Brown Vecuna	15 0
Super do. do.	18 0
Extra Super do.	22 0
Plain Shades, Embroidered	24 0
Fancy Stripes	24 0
Fine Brown Ribbed	28 0
Plain Cashmere	28 0

DRESS SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Best Black Silk	per pair	8 8
do. do. Embroidered Colors	„	8 8

SOCKS FOR SHOOTING, &c.

		Rs. a.
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	doz.	22 0
Stout Ribbed Hand Knit	per pair	3 0

KNICKERBOCKERS.

		Rs. a.
Plain Ribbed Merino	per pair	5 8
Stout Hand Knit	„	5 0

BANIANS.

		Rs. a.
Real Gauze Merino	Six.	21 0
Super Fine, a Splendid Article, Shrinkless	„	25 0
Summer Merino, a Medium Substance	„	34 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze Half Silk	„	40 0
Stout Drab Merino with Long Sleeves for Cold Climates	Each.	6 8
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Homeward Bound	„	7 0
Cardigan Jackets	Rs. 9 to	11 0

FOOTBALL SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Jersey, Cap, and Hose, Strong and Durable	12 8

DRAWERS.

	Rs. a.
Trunk for Riding, Fine Double Seated, Cotton	5 0
Brown Cotton Pants, Gauze Double Seats	7 0
Summer Merino, White	6 12
Stout Drab Merino	6 8
Real Shetland Scotch Wool	7 0

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. a.
The Original Soft Oxford Cloth	10 8
Unshrinkable Flannel	15 0
Real Silk and Wool	18 0
Wove Flannel	18 0
Striped French Cambric	6 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	17 8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
3, RAMPART ROW (Old P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

[*Copyright.*]

SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)
Certificates under this Act have been Granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.

BASE FRAUD.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A. D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870. (Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICES.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works	Cotton & Jute Mills.
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.
Howrah, Bengal.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

CALCUTTA.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.
BOMBAY,
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.
MADRAS.
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

THIS Company having contracted with the Makers of the best modes of ELECTRIC LIGHTING and secured the exclusive rights of Mr. JABLOCHKOFF'S PATENT for India, the undersigned is prepared to undertake the lighting up by the Electric Light of
Palaces, Public Buildings, Monuments, To[illegible] Lighthouses, Theatres, Workshops, Mills, [illegible]ers, Beacons, Docks, Wharves and other places where night [illegible] Presses, Sheds, and a brilliant light required. Special work is done Steamers and Steam Launches, &c., &c., &c. machines for
For particulars and estimates apply to

F. FISCHER.
General Manager for India.

ASHTON & Co.,
TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS,
PLUMBERS, AND ARTISTES,
No. 4[illegible] MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
BY RAIL OR SEA

IF you require a really strong and well-finished Travelling Box, Air-Tight Uniform Box, Bonnet and Hat Box, Despatch Box, Cash Box, Helmet Case, Baths for Adults and Infants, etc. etc., call at ASHTON & Co. before you purchase elsewhere, as you can depend upon getting a Good Article and 15 per cent. cheaper than other Shops.

Garden Watering Cans and Flower Pots of all sizes and designs in hand and made to order.

Artistic Decorations, Gilding, Bronzing, Lacquering, House and Ornamental Painting, and Distempering executed at moderate terms.

We would draw particular attention to our Angular Reflecting Lamps for Railway Platforms and Entrances; also our Hanging Lanterns, Railway Guard Lamps, Signal Lanterns, and all kinds of Street and Gate Lamps and Lanterns, manufactured and supplied at the shortest notice. Our Lamps and Lanterns can be fitted with the Patent Cosmo or other Burner for Kerosine or any other oil [illegible]

Sewing Machines repaired.

All our Boxes are fitted with the Patent Detective Locks, and the Travelling Boxes and Baths have a Rattan Basket into which they fit, and which they serve as a Foul Linen Basket when not travelling. Extra charge for the wicker cover.

SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. FUEL.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. W. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler-Makers, Manchester, having obtained the FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition for the GALLOWAY COMPOUND ENGINE and BOILER against a strong competition of Engineers from all parts of the world. The Judges gave the award on three special points, viz., economy in fuel which was considerable; secondly, the patent cut of value combined with strength for high pressure; thirdly, superior workmanship and simplicity. We have APPOINTED Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co., Bombay, our SOLE AGENTS for BRITISH INDIA, and desire all references to be made to them, who, will furnish all particulars, prices, &c.

Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have in stock in Bombay 25,000 Spindles cotton spinning and preparing machinery with stores of every description to suit. Also Horizontal Compound Engine, 23" High-pressure Cylinder, 36" Low, 6 ft. Stroke, Compound High-pressure 23. "(All the above are new.) Also one Bailing Hydraulic Press for Piece-Goods 12" Ram, 2 Portable Engines 8 and 10 H. P., 45 Cotton Jins, 20,000 Mule Spindles, 10 Tons Change Wheels, 10 Tons Shafting. Every description of sundry Mill Stores, Loose Boss and Top Rollers, 600 Drums and Pulleys, all sizes from 12" to 70," Hose Ripping, Roller Leather, Roller and Clearer Flannel.

Printed Lists on application.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.
27, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings.

P. S.—Mr. Scott who has had a long and extensive experience in the sale and purchase of all classes of Machinery will be glad to report and value Mills or Factories on most reasonable terms.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprieter, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is Paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877	£1,588,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,825,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,867

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
„ 1872 ....£810,333

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

[illegible] periods on adult and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Dr. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction o these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whol term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a Purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars,
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C —PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.,